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REPORT ON CONVENING WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ADOPTED

LD142030 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 14, TASS--A regular session of the special committee for the world conference on disarmament has ended here. During the discussion it was repeatedly stressed that the idea of calling the conference has received the broadest international support. The committee adopted the report which will be presented to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The document reflected, among other things, the position of the Soviet Union which came out for concrete steps in the preparations for the conference. It is believed that such a forum could be held soon after another special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, planned for 1982.

SALT, 'MENDACIOUS FABRICATIONS' ABOUT SOVIET PERSONNEL NOTED

LD152254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov]

[Text] Hearings about the SALT II treaty continued for 6 weeks in the U.S. Senate. The members of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations committees heard administration spokesmen as well as politicians and public figures. They set out their opinions about the treaty, which is to be debated by the whole Senate. The supporters of the treaty emphasized its importance and timeliness as a step toward lessening the arms race. As for the SALT II opponents, they made every effort to discredit it, to create around the treaty an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. In the final analysis, what have the hearings in the Senate committees shown we asked our New York correspondent, Igor Charikov:

[Charikov--Begin recording] The main outcome was that the opponents of SALT II did not succeed in achieving their planned aim, notably to distort the essence of the treaty, its equitable character, and to conceal behind a screen of distorted allegations the real advantages that the treaty's implementation will bring the peoples of the two countries. During the hearings the opponents of SALT again exposed themselves and their patrons as implacable enemies of detente and disarmament, especially missile-nuclear disarmament. This is why on the eve of the general debate in the Senate these circles are trying to gain revenge through a new provocative campaign directed against the Soviet Union. The campaign centers on mendacious fabrications about the Soviet military personnel stationed in Cuba. These personnel, as has long been well known, serve a purely instructional function and their number can in no way constitute a threat to the security of the United States. But the leading officials of the administration and a number of legislators have in essence let themselves be led by inciters demanding that the ratification of SALT II be made dependent on the result of the provocative ballyhoo. The new concessions made by the administration to the rightwing forces include the recently announced intention of the White House to increase the already astronomical military budget by another $4 billion--although it now amounts to $140 billion--and also the decision to proceed with development of the MX missile system. Such is the atmosphere on the eve of the debates in the Senate on the ratification of the SALT treaty which is being charged up by the rightwing forces. [End recording]

[Volkov] And another question: How does the American public stand on the SALT II treaty?

[Charikov--Begin recording] Facts show that attempts to confuse and mislead ordinary Americans do not succeed, even with the help of provocative undertakings. The overwhelming majority of the American people continues to believe in the need for the SALT II treaty and actively supports its ratification. These demands will become the slogans of the mass demonstration in support of SALT II which is to be held here in New York on Sunday.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD161800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolaevich Levin, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, respected radio listeners. Among the great and important events of last week we must single out the anniversary of the Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution and the visit to that country by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kosygin Visit to Ethiopia

The revolution in Ethiopia is continuing. It is coming up against many difficulties. The imperialist powers are attempting to create obstacles on the path of its development. However, the past 5 years have been marked by great and visible achievements in the development of this revolution and in the successes of the Ethiopian people in the construction of a new life.

Soviet-Ethiopian relations have traditionally been very good and these traditions gained a new impetus following the national democratic revolution in the country. This is borne out by the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between our countries last year. Both the Soviet Union and Ethiopia see this treaty as an important factor for peace and security in Africa. For this reason, we might say that the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution is at the same time an anniversary of new Soviet-Ethiopian relations. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, following the birth of socialist Ethiopia, relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation were established between our countries. At their basis lies the common nature of the interests of socialist states and developing countries--the aspiration to unite in the struggle for the independent development of peoples and social progress, for lasting peace, and against aggression and the arms race.

It must be noted that during the talks between Comrade Kosygin and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, which were held in the last few days, they talked about the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and their significance for the cause of consolidating social progress in Africa. It is very important to note that during these talks both sides appraised highly the Havana conference of nonalined states. This conference is still at the center of the international public's attention today.

Nonalined Conference

[Bovin] Yes, this was, of course, a very important event both from the point of view of the nonalined movement itself and of world politics in general. But I think that our radio listeners are on the whole already informed about how the conference ended and the success with which it concluded. They also know the basic issues that were examined there. Therefore, I should like to dwell on another problem. The fact is that the nonalined movement is a very motley conglomeration of diverse countries. Indeed, there are, for instance, both socialist and capitalist countries, rich and poor countries, and for example democratic republics and semi-feudal monarchies. There are countries that are nearer the West, for instance, and countries that are nearer the East. This diversity in the nonalined movement creates, of course, certain difficulties that have had a general effect on all stages of the development of the nonalined movement. They had an effect, of course, at the conference in Havana.

Well, usually this diversity among countries is expressed in a diversity of approaches to this or that problem. As an example I will take a very acute and topical matter--the question of whose government should represent Kampuchea at the conference in Havana: the government of the now-deposed Pol Pot or the government that exists at present. There was a very stormy debate on this question--debate that ended, as you know, with the Kampuchean chair remaining vacant. This question is to be solved subsequently.

However, I am not interested in this result, which you clearly also know, but in the motivation or arguments of those countries and those political figures who opposed the new legal government of Kampuchea being at this conference. The main argument consists of the following: This government, the government of Pol Pot, is the legal government of Kampuchea, which was brought down as a result of the intervention of foreign troops, in particular from Vietnam. This is how the question is posed: In so far as all of us, the nonalined, consider the principle of nonalinement to be one of our major principles, we accordingly do not recognize the new government. That is how the question was put.

Well, at first glance there really is a kind if logic here. But now let us take a closer look. Naturally, yes, there exists the principle of noninterference, and it is a fine principle, a very important one. But every principle is on the whole realized or implemented in some concrete sociopliltical situation. Picture a century where tyrants and dictators annihilate millions of people. These people, whom they are turning into slaves, call on a neighboring fraternal state for help. Imagine these tyrants, guided by the interests of their masters, in the present case, in Beijing, begin effectively to commit aggression against this neighboring country. Well, why quote the principle of noninterference in this case? It seems to me that the Vietnamese made the completely correct choice--a choice that meets the demands of solidarity, justice and the modern age's view of legality. But, nevertheless, there was diversity in the positions of the nonalined countries. Not all of them approach this question in this way, and this, therefore, evoked, I repeat, stormy debates.

By the way, I forgot to say that even Sihanouk sent a letter to Havana in which he asked the conference, in very emotional terms, not to recognize the regime of Pol Pot on any account--on any account.

Well, the other factor, of course, which affects all these difficulties, complexities and contradictions, is pressure on the part of the West, which is attempting, so to say, to pick up and place this nonalined movement under its own wing. Well, this was not simply, so to speak, a logical deduction from the situation. Look what the U.S. TIME magazine says following the conference. It writes about the way in which the U.S. diplomats feverishly worked for 2 months on the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries throughout the whole world--working on them, naturally in order to direct this conference and its work into a pro-imperialist channel, to press or lubricate this movement into a pro-imperialist direction.

However, as you know, nothing came of all this. The conference proceeded along a true and correct path.

[Levin] By the way, in this connection, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would like to recall that even in his opening speech Fidel Castro noted that the United States had at its disposal the text of the draft resolution prepared for discussion at the conference. And having the document in their hands--by the way, the question of how the United States acquired it also deserves attention and probably not all the Havana conference's participants can provide a persuasive and clear reply to this question from the relevant positions of nonalinement--having, then, this document in its hands, the United States conducted this campaign of persuasion about which you have just spoken.

[Bovin] But all the same, the result is important.

[Shishlin] Yes, the results, in so far as the very fact of the leaking of the document is concerned, is perhaps a detective episode. But you are quite right, of course, that there is a certain political undertone here. But in general I think that we have the right, all the same, to repeat certain conclusions reached in our press, precisely as these conclusions are in essence in one way or another now reflected both by the nonalined countries and those outside the nonalined movement. They are taking on a generally recongnized character.

[Levin] The Havana conference represented a new demonstration of the viability of the nonalined movement. The participants in the conference well understand who their friends are and who their enemies are. Many speakers at the conference expressed gratitude to the socialist states for their constant support of the national liberation struggle and the interests of the developing countries. It is characteristic that at the same time it was noted that the Western powers, who also attempted to appear as friends of the nonalined movement, have in fact never rendered and are not rendering support for one single national liberation movement. Moreover, they are using every means possible to hinder the development of national liberation movement.

In these conditions, of course, the task of preserving and strengthening--despite the intrigues of the imperialists as well as Beijing's hegemonists--the unity and cohesion of the nonalined countries, and their solidarity with other units of the anti-imperialist fighters, acquired as especially great significance at the recent forum. Today when the conference in Havana has completed its work, one can say with total justification that it has completed this work with great success, that the nonalined movement has become as united never before, strong as never before and effective as never before.

I would also like to note that the Havana forum has made a weighty contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the liberated countries.

[Shishlin] The Havana conference was a success for the movement. It was quite rightly noted that it was an even greater success because not only the United States but China tried to make the conference fail and sought partners for themselves within the movement itself. Incidentally, although they found these partners and fellow-travelers for their own aims, they are now lamenting the fact that the conference ended as it did.

I will reveal a little secret: Shortly before the discussion at this table, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich and I discussed this. We talked about the stories that have appeared in the Western press. We talked about Western complaints concerning the character of the adopted document. But one must say that the logic of these complaints by Western observers is rather unsophisticated. Their reasoning goes something like this: Castro is a friend of the Soviet Union and so they say that it is understandable that the document has taken on, as they put it, a lopsided character, a one-sided character, that this document in essence puts imperialism in the dock. But...

[Bovin--interrupting] Excuse me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I remember that just the other day, the day before yesterday, the New York TIMES, for example, showed its annoyance to such an extent that it described this document as a record of glaring stupidity and absurdity. Well, I don't know. What a degree of annoyance does one have reach before forgetting basic manners. It is not the custom to use such language, and nevertheless....

[Shishlin--interrupting] And of course this is very important: However absurd, however preposterous and however crude these words are, in this instance they also express a certain anxiety because the success of the conference represents the success of ideas--the success of anti-imperialist, anticolonialist ideas, the success of ideas for peace. Incidentally, it is worth drawing our listeners' attention to this fact: That the conference in Havana sufficiently, precisely and clearly came out in support of those major foreign political decisions that have recently been adopted, in particular the signing of the SALT II treaty.

[Bovin] SALT II, yes.

[Shishlin] It is clear now that everyone is asking what comes next: This is because it is correct to say that the nonalined movement is indeed quite a diverse movement and that the unity of the movement has to a certain extent withstood the test. However, unity is put to the test, of course, not only at summit meetings but it is also determined in real international practice and in actions. The success of ideas must, of course, have the path to unity of action.

[Levin] When we speak of the results of the Havana conference, then our attention is drawn of course to the reactions by the United States. Apart from crudeness and apart from attacks, the following admissions are also to be heard: This admission, for example, was made by the Washington POST with regard to the United States, which expressed its concern and outside the limits of this movement called for moderation--from its point of view this summit meeting was a catastrophe. And the paper goes on to explain why it was a catastrophe because the conference came out with a call for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea; because it condemned Washington's Near East diplomacy; because calls were heard for the independence of Puerto Rico, for the evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba and other bases in this world; and because it spoke of the necessity for legalizing the armed insurrection in southern Africa. All this, of course, cannot give rise to much satisfaction within the United States of America.

The United States of America undertook all kinds of attempts in order to discredit the nonalined movement and to discredit the organizing country of the Havana conference, Cuba. Here is a characteristic statement by the Assistant to the President for National Security, Brzezinski.

He said that the nonalined countries which accept aid from the Soviet Union in the sphere of technology, as he says, compromise their nonalined status. To phrase the question in this manner is bereft of any logic, but it seems that Brzezinski deemed it important to cast a shadow without giving any thought to how unfounded it was. The facts, as can be seen, are of no determining significance for American propaganda, for some representatives of the Washington administration, when they have concentrated their blows against the conference in Havana and against Cuba. One gets the impression that the aim here even went beyond the framework of the nonalined movement. In their attacks, in their noisy propaganda campaign, certain organs of the American press clearly went outside the framework of the conference of head of states and governments of the nonalined countries and even made attacks against relaxation of international tension as a whole--and this sometimes intertwined itself organically with attacks against the treaty, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments, the SALT II treaty, which is being currently discussed in the American Senate.

SALT II

At present, as is known, the discussion of this treaty has recommenced and we will not concentrate our attention on this question.

[Bovin] At the beginning of September the sessions and hearings were recommenced, and everyone has the impression that after the summer period discussions the supporters of SALT are starting to gain ground whereas the opponents are starting to lose ground. And so, now when the second round of discussions has begun, the opponents have renewed their efforts. In particular, for example, an interesting peice of paper was presented to the Senate committee: that is, a letter signed by 1,678 retired generals and admirals of all the armed forces. A letter which begins as follows: We, the undersigned generals and admirals of the armed forces, who are either retired or reserve officers, respectfully beg you to oppose the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Well know, this letter repeats in general all these arguments which for long have been voiced by opponents of SALT but nevertheless some kind of pyschological atmosphere must have been created by it. At the same time, there is another interesting thing: At this very moment this Senate committee has invited representatives from Europe, representatives of the NATO countries, to appear and to express their opinion. Incidentally, the opponents of SALT often say that this agreement, so to speak, is not advantageous to their allies in Europe. It is of interest, therefore, that all the representatives of NATO European countries have spoken in favor of ratification of SALT II treaty in the committee.

Well, here I repeat that a certain situation, a hitch arose in connection with the rumpus over Cuba but I think that it will be overcome and the matter will, so to speak, roll on further.

[Shishlin] Yes, the hitch in general is being overcome although now some kinds of new time limits are being mentioned concerning the session of the committee, and so forth, and yet, in general, there is some loss of pace.

It seems to me that the American press creates a somewhat false impression altogether concerning the SALT II treaty.

It presents the matter in such a way as if the anxieties over this step are the main anxieties of the modern world and they scrupulously on pharmaceutical scales weigh up what will be the balance of forces and quite calmly with no hesitation, say at the same time that it is necessary to deploy on the territory of European states, no less than 572 American medium-range missiles with nuclear warhead--a fact which I have already mentioned.

[Bovin] Yes, the Pershing 2....

[Shishlin] In other words, essentially to upset the balance of forces, the military balance of forces, which has formed in Europe.

This is truly a mine, if not under the SALT II treaty, then at least under the next round of talks--a round which one may call SALT III. This will be a mine of extreme gravity. It is worth noting that, of course, although these plans themselves are at the present moment far from being realized, they in themselves undoubtedly represent a move which is illogical in comparison with that which one might expect after the results of the Vienna meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter.

London Conference on Zimbabwe

[Levin] Another problem, which has been one of those to come to the forefront of international life this week; is the London conference on the Zimbabwe--a conference which is being held in Lancaster House. It must be noted that at the beginning the British side was trying to limit the subject matter of this conference to questions concerning the future constitution of Zimbabwe but from the very start the representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front posed the question in a considerably wider framework, declaring that the question of the constitution should be examined in the general context, in the context of ceasing the rule of the racist minority and in the context of giving the people of Zimbabwe the right to decide their own fate.

On his way to this conference, Joshua Nkomo, one of the chairmen of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, stressed that over 90 countries have already recognized that the patriotic front is the sole representative of Zimbabwe and he said that the British have invited us because we forced them to. This aspect of the matter is making its presence felt today too at the conference in Lancaster House.

[Bovin] Well, on the whole the situation there is of course extremely complex because the sides have come to this conference simply with opposite viewpoints. The British, say, and Muzorewa proceed from the point that on the whole the practical process of giving independence to Zimbabwe has already begun and that there is a legitimate government; a bit of darning, say, can be done there, and the constitution improved, and everything will be okay. But the Patriotic Front has come with completely different intentions. Thus, say, before going there the same Joshua Nkomo said the following: Agreement with Muzorewa is impossible, Muzorewa means nothing, he is just an instrument of the British. And further: The internal settlement does not exist, it is a fiction, cheap imperialist maneuvering.

Well, the British will nevertheless try to draw the sides closer together somehow and to feel their way toward some kind of compromise. The British press is now examining four possible alternative endings to this conference. If one talks in terms of probability, so to speak, the most probable alternative now being examined is that the Patriotic Front will leave this conference and the British and Salisbury will conclude some kind of deal, that is, the British will recognize this regime and will lift sanctions. Following this, it includes of course, the continuation of civil war and of the struggle for the true independence of Zimbabwe.

The second alternative is the complete failure of the conference, that is, no one will agree with anyone. This is considered, all the same, less probable than the first alternative.

The third is a very interesting alternative: the point is that people are still banking on splitting the Patriotic Front and it is being bluntly written that both the British and the Rhodesians will try to isolate Mugabe--this in particular explains those attacks on Mozambique, where Mugabe's main supply bases are located--in order to harden his position, so that he will slam the door and leave this conference. And in these conditions Nkomo might conclude some kind of compromise with Muzorewa. This is the kind of fairly cynical plan, on the whole, which is being examined and nurtured there in London.

And then the fourth alternative, which is generally considered practically almost impossible, is general agreement and a general settlement. Which of these alternatives will be implemented is difficult to say, but it seems to me, for example, that this conference will not end in success, because the gap between the sides' positions is indeed very great and the Patriotic Front is hardly likely to accept the compromise which might be proposed by the British, Muzorewa and Smith. They will struggle for the true independence of Zimbabwe.

[Shishlin] I think there is also here not an alternative but a plan which can be seen. You have probably noticed that at this conference, Lord Carrington, the official British representative, after each meeting is fairly optimistic. He says that the atmosphere was constructive, and so on. In my opinion, this is being done deliberately, although there are probably not very many grounds for such buoyant appraisals.

[Bovin] But we know that there are grounds, in that nevertheless they have worked out an agenda which is acceptable to all....

[Shishlin] An agenda, yes, but essentially I am talking about a plan, not so much about an alternative, as about a plan. The Muzorewa regime, which is indeed a purely puppet regime, is essentially blockaded. Of course, the British may shut their eyes, just as the West may shut its eyes, and embark on cooperation with this regime. But there is some kind of elementary propriety which does not permit this to be done. And so the attempts to hold this conference and to give a semblance of a constructive approach are thus to some extent aimed at representing the Patriotic Front's position as a position absolutely without compromise.

[Bovin] Yes, as if everything is unacceptable....

[Shishlin] Yes. What do you want, they are saying, what do you want? There is no other way out than to start cooperating with this complaisant Muzorewa.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, such a plan apparently exists, that is, to represent the Patriotic Front as people who will not compromise at all, so to speak, and thereby to say yes, we tried to agree something with them, but we cannot do that, so we recognize the Muzorewa regime. That, of course, is how it may go.

[Levin] It has become known that at the London conference Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, has submitted the British draft for Rhodesia's new constitution. At first glance this constitution differs little from the one which is now operating, but also its essence, strictly speaking, is not changed at all: Here also attempts are made to preserve the position of the white minority and, by giving a more respectable appearance to the present regime, to be limited essentially to cosmetic repairs of the rule which exists at the present time. But the Patriotic Front--this is also mentioned in telegrams from London--has tabled its own draft constitution for Rhodesia, a draft which envisages the real transfer of real power into the hands of the people. This draft corresponds with the aspirations of the Zimbabwe patriots, and the one idea which runs clearly through it is the idea that only the people of Zimbabwe themselves should be the master of the country.

[Shishlin] In the general context of the African situation it is probable, nevertheless, that even this conference, no matter how well it is organized, no matter how well it is staged, no matter how it ends, is also a symptom of the fact that the southern Africa awaits a real solution to its problems. In Africa, in southern Africa, there are forces capable of arriving at the solution of these problems so that the majority of these countries should indeed be the masters of their own homes.

[Levin] The question of granting independence to the people of Zimbabwe and of the real settlement of this problem is of great significance. One cannot fail to see that detente would be given a strong and positive impetus if the remaining hotbeds of racism and colonialism in Africa were eliminated and if the grim heritage of colonial rule, which holds back the progress of the African peoples and gives rise to international tension, were overcome. Not only the peoples of Zimbabwe but also the peoples of Namibia should be free. The shameful system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa should be eliminated. This is the authoritative demand of the time, and the imperialists who are trying to preserve their positions in the south of Africa will not be able to get away from it.

Our time has run out and our broadcast ends here. Thank you for your attention.

REPORTAGE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

LD141410 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports:

The 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union here is discussing major problems that agitate all progressive mankind. The conference is attended by representatives of over 80 states, members of the Interparliamentary Union, including the USSR, as well as envoys from a number of international organisations.

The conference agenda, approved by its participants, includes problems relating to the struggle of peace-minded people in the world for easing international tension, for international security and cooperation, in defence of the sovereign right of the peoples to self-determination and social progress, against colonialism and other forms of enslavement as well as gross violation of human rights in countries with reactionary regimes.

The forum was opened by the president of Venezuela, L. Herrera. The principal topic of discussion on the first day of the conference was that of practical implementation of the final document of the Tenth Special U.N. General Assembly Session on Disarmament and other important problems of strengthening world peace.

In their statements the overwhelming majority of speakers expressed confidence that the process of detente has become the dominant trent in international relations, despite machinations by the cold war supporters and the still existing dangerous seats of tension and conflicts.

The delegates Spain, Cyprus, Norway, Romania, Yugoslavia and other states positively assessed the SALT II treaty and called for continued efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament and to spread the process of relaxation of international tension to all parts of the world.

V.P. Ruben, the leader of the Soviet delegation, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stressed in his statement that implementation of documents signed during the Soviet-American summit in Vienna creates conditions for complete refusal to increase their missile-nuclear arms arsenals. Taking into account the top-priority of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union came up with a proposal for stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types and gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their complete elimination. The USSR comes out consistently for the prohibition of the manufacture and testing of nuclear and all other types of mass-destruction weapons, for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world, for the participation by all states in the solution of the problems of protecting peace and international security.

Second Day Session

LD151300 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports:

The 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union continues its deliberations here. Representatives of over 80 states-members of this organisation are discussing such key problems of today as the struggle for universal disarmament, peace and detente, against the vestiges of colonialism, to safeguard the rights of the peoples to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty.

The overwhelming majority of delegations from Arab countries, representatives of socialist and many other states described as a serious threat to peace and security the continuous aggressive actions by Israeli military against the neighboring peoples.

The separate Camp David collusion, said the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has created a political vacuum which is the chief cause of instability in the region. The Middle East crisis cannot be settled by behind-the-scenes manoeuvres. What is necessary is a broad and comprehensive settlement of this problem.

Vadim Kozhevnikov, member of the Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers, said in his statement that the USSR is a firm and consistent champion of a political settlement in the Middle East relying on the well-known resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly. The separate Israeli-Egyptian negotiations held with the direct participation of the United States run counter to the aspirations of the peoples of Arab countries and to the interests of the universal peace and security. The achievement of a universal settlement of the explosive situation in the Middle East calls for implementing the following provisions: withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories, recognition of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, safeguarding the security and sovereignty of all direct parties to the conflict.

During the second day of the deliberations, the conference continued the discussion of the practical implementation of the final document of the 10th U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament as well as other issues pertaining to the struggle to consolidate peace and security of the peoples.

An absolute majority of the conference participants were unanimous in that the efforts by progressive mankind in strengthening the process of detente, the steps by the two great powers--the USSR and the USA aimed at removing the threat of a thermonuclear conflict, meet with profound understanding and support the world over.

The peoples of the globe, said the delegate of Greece, regardless of their ideological, political and religious creeds, must welcome the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty as according with the top priority task of today--removal of the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

The states of the socialist community, said the representative of Poland, effectively contributing to the attainment of universal peace, at the spring meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the states--parties to the Warsaw Treaty, among others, addressed the NATO countries with a concrete proposal about simultaneously disbanding the two organizations.

Delegations of Mongolia, Nepal, Sweden and other countries spoke out in favor of immediate ratification of SALT II treaty and new steps to limit the strategic offensive weapons.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Criticism of RENMIN RIBAO Article

LD142234 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

["The Nonalined and Beijing: Different Roads"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published today a lengthy article giving a Chinese interpretation of the results of the recently concluded 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonalined nations in Havana. The purpose of this article, which resorts to misinformation methods traditionally used by Beijing propaganda, is to convince the readership that the international forum in the Cuban capital brought defeat to the organisers of the conference and "fiasco to the Soviet Union's attempts to subordinate the nonaligned movement to its interests", culminated in something sort of a "triumph of the ideas" advocated by Beijing.

To start with, it is pertinent to say that the USSR had never planned nor plans to pursue a policy vis-a-vis the nonaligned movement which the Chinese newspaper ascribes to it. Acting according to the principle of laying one's own fault at somebody else's door, the newspaper endeavours by means of groundless accusations to camouflage the actual hegemonistic goals of China itself vis-a-vis the nonaligned nations.

It should be recalled that yet in August 1978 the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China passed a special decision on Beijing's political line vis-a-vis the nonaligned movement. This decision provides, in particular, for the foisting of an anti-Soviet platform upon the nonaligned nations.

At the same time Beijing strove to split the movement, divert the Havana conference from the discussion of thekey problems of our epoch, to prevent its participants from condemning resolutely imperialism and hegemonism, racialism and aggression.

Proceeding precisely from these aims, China went out of its way to slander the role of socialist Cuba as the sponsor of the Havana Forum and to push to the fore at the conference the pro-Maoist nucleus, knocked together by the Chinese, from delegations of Pol Pot, As-Sadat's Egypt, etc.

However, this idea of Beijing has not materialised. Already during the first day of the conference's work President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, a country which is in the frontline of the struggle against colonialism and racialism, expressed profound gratitude to Cuba for its assistance to the fighters for Africa's liberation and gave a high evaluation to its role in the nonaligned movement.

An utter fiasco was suffered by the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group enjoying Beijing's backing: The presidium of the conference did not allow representatives of the overthrown pro-Beijing regime to usurp the lawful seat of Kampuchea. The pro-Beijing elements were unable to turn the Havana Forum into a rostrum for attacks and slander on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The conference reaffirmed that Socialist Vietnam enjoyed the broadest support throughout the world.

An impartial analysis of the speeches delivered at the conference and the adopted decisions suggests the conclusion: On all the key international questions Beijing's political line is in crying contradiction to the noble goals and ideals that have been approved in Havana.

Indeed, what is there in common between the militarisation of China and Beijing's unbridled advocacy of war, on the one hand, and the satisfaction expressed in the political declaration of the Havana conference with the positive changes in the process of relaxing international tension, on the other. Isn't the approval, expressed by the participants of the Havana forum of the SALT-II agreement signed between the USSR and the United States, proof of the fact that the nonaligned nations do not share Beijing's malicious hissings about this important event?

And aren't the decisions of the conference, saying that peace and stability in South-East Asia could triumph only on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, sounding as condemnation of the Chinese aggressors.

The Havana meeting also reminded Beijing that the Chinese ruling circles had supported Pinochet against the lawful president Allende, helped the Republic of South Africa to attack Angola, alined themselves with the forces of neocolonialism in Shaba, encouraged the aggression against socialist Ethiopia, rubbed elbows with the shah and with Somoza. Beijing justifies the Yankee blockage of Cuba, encourages As-Sadat's anti-Arab policy. supplies arms to the reactionary Sultan Qabus of Oman, advances territorial claims to India, instigates the separatists in Indonesia, Burma, Philippines, Malaysia, and Laos. This list could be continued. But even the adduced examples suffice to see Beijing's true goals vis-a-vis many countries of the nonalined movement.

The results of the Havana meeting show convincingly that the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned nations, no matter what RENMIN RIBAO writes, was a serious defeat for Chinese diplomacy. Almost 100 states and national-liberation movements, which took part in this conference, made it clear that they "do not wish to follow in the wake of Beijing hegemonists".

U.S., PRC Reaction

LD160015 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The world public attention is still centered on the results of the nonalined summit in Havana. More from our commentator Valdimir Korotkov. This is what he writes:

One can notice the absolutely contrary estimates of this very important world forum in the nonalined countries, on the one hand, and in Beijing and Washington, on the other. Highly characteristic of the views of the conference participants themselves was an interview granted by the president of the People's Republic of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou. He stressed that there was a total failure of the attempts of world imperialism which long before the conference started launched a large-scale subversive campaign to prevent its convening or to undermine its work. The conference however was a complete success. It not only confirmed but also strengthened the anti-imperialist trend of the nonalined movement.

So what was the reaction to it in the United States and China? The WASHINGTON POST newspaper states bluntly that for the United States the summit was a disaster. The TIME magazine gloomily notes that American diplomats have been seriously trying to influence the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries all over the world for 2 months. The failure of these efforts was a particularly unpleasant piece of news. The NEWSWEEK magazine has been even more categorical. American officials regard the nonalined summit in Havana as a trial of the United States in its absence.

The response in Beijing differed little from that though it was more noisy. The XINHUA news agency reported what it called the specially revolting conditions in which the Havana summit was held as well as violations of the generally accepted norms of international meetings among other things.

Indeed neither Beijing nor Washington can like the results of the Havana summit. They have dismally failed in their attempts to split the nonalined movement or break its growing unity. These ideological allies did all in their power to foil the conference, to produce divisions among its participants and to divert them from discussing the pressing issues and problems.

They hoped that this forum of more than 100 countries, movements and organizations would pull apart the nonalined movement and split it since such different forces take part in it. The trojan horse, the so-called Kampuchean issue, was of no avail, however. They also failed in the hastily fabricated problem of Soviet combat units in Cuba.

In Havana imperialism indeed found itself in the dock. The conference came out vigorously for stronger peace and international security, against colonialism, racism and apartheid, for establishing a fair economic order in the world. The participants in the Havana summit expressed profound gratitude to the democratic forces of the world for pledging solidarity with the aspirations of the peoples who oppose imperialist plunder and stand for the national and social liberation.

Southeast Asia Tension

LD151842 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The sixth nonalined summit held recently in Havana, Cuba, (?noted) the growing tension in Southeast Asia which is threatening the peace. The tension hasn't appeared in itself, writes our observer, Ella Zhukova. It directly stems from the activities of those circles who are challenging international law. This is why the final document stresses that peace and stability can triumph only on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of states. But these precisely are the principles set out to the liking neither of Beijing nor of certain United States circles.

Let us examine the facts of the recent past. Reports are continuing to come in about the concentration of Chinese troops near the border with Vietnam. Beijing has deployed there 12 divisions and 6 army corps. The shellings of Vietnamese border posts and inhabited places have become more frequent. All this reminds one of the tense situation on the eve of the intrusion into Vietnam by Beijing last February. It's indicative that Beijing doesn't even trouble to hide the existence of aggressive schemes. We do not reject a fresh invasion of Vietnam as a second stage of our punishment for her, the U.S. vice President, Walter Mondale, was told in Beijing when he recently arrived there for an official visit.

We should also recall that China's deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, warned Washington of the attack against Vietnam being prepared when he visited the United States last January. Then and today likewise understanding has been shown by the United States for China's intention. This shows that Beijing has been assured of covert support by the U.S. circles close to the Pentagon who actually encourage its anti-Vietnamese course. Beijing also (?turned) new hostile maneuvers against Kampuchea for the beginning of the Havana conference. One of them was the attempt to achieve the accreditation at the conference of a representative of the overthrown Pol Pot regime. The attempt failed. Most of the delegates obviously didn't want to have anything to do with people who had covered their hands with the blood of millions of victims.

Rejecting all the wooing of the pro-Beijing lobby the conference decided to set up a special committee to solve the question of Kampuchea's representation in the nonalined movement. There are all grounds to believe that the committee will take into account the real situation in Laos [as heard], which is returning to normal after the tragic rule by the Pol Pot regime, and that international recognition of the whole legitimate government of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, will spread.

The contradictions between Beijing and the nonalined states are also easily seen in such an important question as the attitude to Washington's military presence in Asia. The decisions adopted in Havana have a decidely anti-imperialist slant. No, it isn't by chance. The Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES says the distinguishing feature of the sixth nonalined conference was the almost complete isolation of China. At the same time it is clear that the Havana resolutions serve as a good means for agreed actions by all the Asian countries for security in Asia.

GROMYKO DEPARTS FOR UNITED NATIONS SESSION

LD170934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has left Moscow for New York. He is heading the Soviet delegation which will attend the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly.

At the airport he was seen off by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Bugayev, USSR minister; Maltsev, Zemskov and Kozyrev, USSR deputy ministers; and other officials.

WARSAW SEMINAR ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION ENDS

LD142002 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, September 14, TASS--The development of the economy of each country is impossible without an international cooperation which must cover scientific and technical relations, industrial cooperation and trade, concluded the international seminar which ended in Warsaw today. The seminar discussed the problems of improving the methods of forecasting, planning and programming in the chemical industry.

Nearly 200 scientists and experts from the countries of Europe, the USA and Japan approved the suggestion by Poland to coordinate closely the further development of the chemical industry with international cooperation and mutually-advantageous trade.

IUS, AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD132116 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague, September 13, TASS--Talks between the leadership of the International Union of Students and a delegation of the People's Organisation of Youth of Afghanistan were held here today. The delegation of the People's Organisation of Youth of Afghanistan is led by its General Secretary Babrak Shinvari.

Babrak Shinvari informed the secretariat of the International Union of Students of the participation of Afghan youth in the revolutionary transformations in the country.

Measures in support of the struggle of Afghanistan's people and youth against internal and external reaction were discussed during the talks.

There was also an exchange of opinions on the main questions of the international youth and student movement.

COMMENTATOR SCORES WASHINGTON ON SOVIET TROOPS ISSUE

PA151200 Moscow in Spanish to Latin American 2300 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] The scandal unleashed by Washington because of the Soviet troops in Cuba not only got a reaction from the almost pathological, hardline anti-Soviets, but also from some officials who should have had more control of themselves in view of all the rumors threatening to complicate Soviet-U.S. relations.

Let us refer to what the Soviet press clearly explanied: For almost 17 years, there has been a training center in Cuba in which Soviet military personnel help Cuban militarymen learn to use Soviet military equipment employed by the Cuban Army. During all these years, neither the troops nor the functions of the Soviet personnel have changed.

All rumors about the arrival of Soviet organized combat units in Cuba are baseless.

Later it was said that the Soviet military personnel in Cuba did not represent and do now represent a threat to the United States or any other country.

Now, on trying to explain the situation, I would like to analyze the problem of the exaggerated double standard to which U.S. officials have resorted with a perservance worthy of a better cause. It seems that they are following the old Roman saying "what Jupiter is allowed to do is not allowed the oxen." Due to childish naivete and to something of a superiority complex, they assume the right of the god Jupiter, leaving to others the role of an oxen which has no rights.

Is it not a fact that the United States has dozens of military bases and thousands of soldiers close to the USSR? The fact is that there is no international law which gives the United States any more right that the USSR to establish a training center in Cuba, but ours was requested by the Cuban Government. Is it not a fact that before the shah's regime was overthrown in Iran, there were thousands of U.S. military advisers training the shah's army? We must recall that Iran is closer to the USSR's southern border than Cuba is to Florida.

Is it not a fact for many years there were U.S. bases, missiles, soldiers and officers in the (Surpur) territory bordering the USSR? It is well known that U.S. bases were shut down by the Turkish Government because of differences between the two countries. Negotiations are in progress now to reopen some of those bases. It is obvious that USSR is not pleased with the idea of reopening U.S. bases in Turkish territory, but Moscow does not [word indistinct] reality or loses its calmness.

These are very important days in Washington, which through pressure and threats tried to change the status quo regarding Soviet military personnel in Cuba. Among the threats circulating on Capital Hill is that of postponing and even rejecting ratification of the SALT II treaty. Regarding the double standard, we advise the North Americans to remember the rule of fair play.

Regarding threats not to ratify the SALT II treaty, we need not mention the fact that this treaty is not a concession or a service that the U.S. Senate is granting the Russians. It is a treaty equally advantageous to both countries. It also opens a positive outlook for future relations. It is very important but also fragile, demanding careful handling.

TASS CORRESPONDENT REFUTES CLAIMED RADAR STATION IN CUBA

LD142026 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports:

A campaign hostile to Cuba was resorted to in the United States in the recent days again. The U.S. mass media trying to make their allegations look plausible, are inventing all sorts of "details". And they are not averse to forging falsehoods whose absurdity is obvious to Americans themselves.

Thus, the magazine TIME published a photograph showing "something" that looks a bit like a radar installation and television antennae. The sign under the photograph says that this "something" is nothing else but a "Soviet complex for electronic eavesdropping" which is used, alledgedly, against the United States. It is clear what is being sought by such a pronouncement of the magazine. It is being sought to give to Americans an "evidence" of the Soviet Union's "aggressive aspirations" with regard to the USA.

Hardly two days passed when this falsehood burst like a soap bubble. The Washington POST published an article giving irrefutable proofs that the photograph published in the TIME magazine shows a telephone exchange between the USA and Cuba situated near Havana. And the funniest thing, the newspaper writes, is that the telephone exchange was built in Cuba by the U.S. company ITT back in 1957, that is before the victory of the people's revolution in Cuba.

U.S. TROOP STRENGTH OVERSEAS SHOWS 'IMPERIALIST THREAT'

LD151690 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The United States has enveloped the globe with a ramified web of military bases and facilities used to exert pressure on sovereign countries and peoples.

According to official data, the Pentagon has abroad about 2,500 bases. The total strength of U.S. troops abroad continues to increase, constituting at present around half a million people serving in 114 foreign countries, in overseas territories of the United States and on war ships. They have at their disposal the most sophisticated weapons, including nuclear. According to data available, the United States has deployed abroad, on a permanent basis, up to 12,000 units of nuclear weapons most of which are deployed in Western Europe in the vicinity of the border with the socialist countries. U.S. bases and facilities in Asia are equipped with about 1,800 units of such weapons. Another 2,500-2,800 units of tactical nuclear weapons are assigned to warships of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the United States.

Recently, the strength of U.S. forces in all the West European countries, with the exception of Spain and Turkey, was increased. The greatest increase was in the Pentagon troops in the FRG where at present there are about 240,000 U.S. servicemen and officers. The newest combat aircraft F-15, missiles and artillery pieces arrive into that country in a continuous flow. The U.S.A. is stepping up pressure on Bonn to deploy in the FRG neutron weapons.

In the wake of the overthrow of the shah regime in Iran, which discharged the role of policeman on behalf of the United States, the U.S. plans with regard to the oil-rich Middle East and the Persian Gulf areas have been reviewed and made substantially more active. In this region, the Pentagon keeps its ground personnel creating, at the same time, a special "quick-strike corps" of 110,000 people. The corps will be charged with taking over the Middle East oil fields in the case of a threat to oil supplies to the United States.

A 5th U.S. fleet is now being created to ensure a permanent presence in the waters of the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the north-western part of the Indian Ocean. Its ships are to provide fire support for the "quick-strike corps" when it invades a particular country.

Following the popular revolution in Nicaragua, the U.S. troops in the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and at the Guantanamo Base, with a total strength of over 15,000 people, have been put in a state of greater combat readiness. Washington sent into the Caribbean Sea a nuclear aircraft carrier and a number of convoy warships.

Another arena for the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces is Asia and the Far East, where, relying on the support of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea and the like-minded Beijing leaders, the USA is stepping up its plans to consolidate their positions. Additional squadrons of F-15 fighters, tanks and artillery pieces are being sent to the Korean Peninsula. Large consignments of military ware will be delivered to Japan for the 140 U.S. bases and facilities stationed in that country. The U.S. has also increased the strength of its troops in the Philippines, and Guam and Midway Islands.

Simultaneously, the United States is busy strengthening its naval forves. On the recent Pentagon's decision, the strength of the 6th Mediterranean Fleet was increased, now reaching 34,800 servicemen. 25,000 servicemen are now manning the warships of the 7th Pacific Fleet.

Work is in full swing to expand the fleet of nuclear aircraft carriers whose number is expected to reach 12. The draft Pentagon budget for the 1980 fiscal year already includes several billion dollars to build a new aircraft carrier. The U.S. submarines contain no less that 4,500 units of strategic nuclear weapons.

All this clearly demonstrates the threat posed by U.S. imperialism to peace and security of the peoples.

ANALYST SCORES INCREASE IN PLANNED MILITARY BUDGET

LD151538 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes: President Jimmy Carter this week sent a message to Congress with the plans for a further increase [in] U.S. military spending in the 1980 fiscal year due to begin on this October 1 and in the subsequent years.

The intention is to increase the military appropriations, originally requested by the government last January, by 2.7 billion dollars to bring them to a record figure in the whole history of the country--141.2 billion dollars. The President also informed Congress that he plans to effect a real increase in defence spending in 1981 fiscal year. The Pentagon is already working out the details of that budget.

The trend towards increasing military spending has become a norm for the United States. An especially sharp turn in this direction occurred during the years of the present administration.

With the coming to the White House of the Democrats, annually the military budget increased almost by 10 billion dollars. In the 1977 fiscal year the military budget amounted to 113 billion, in 1978-118.5 billion, and in 1979-128.9 billion dollars. In 1980, the military budget will be increased to reach 141.2 billion dollars.

It would also be in order to recall that at the May 1978 meeting of the leaders of states--members of NATO in Washington, the participants reaffirmed their intention to increase, in the coming years, the military spending in real terms by 3 percent a year. Thus, the increase in the military budgets of the NATO countries has been programmed for many years ahead.

The steady increase of the military budgets of the NATO countries proceeds to the loud noises about a "Soviet military threat" although it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union did not increase its defence spending in recent years. Comparing these facts, it is not difficult to see where the real war threat lies.

Increase in the military spending, announced by President Jimmy Carter, is directly linked with the implementation of the broad programs to modernize both the U.S.. strategic forces and the NATO armed forces which, in Washington's design, must be prepared to pursue a global policy of interference in the affairs of other states and whole regions of the world under the pretext of "protecting" their vital military, strategic as well as economic interests.

The Pentagon is planning a substantial expansion of U.S. military presence in the European Continent. In addition to the 7,000 pieces of tactical nuclear weapons already deployed in Western Europe, Washington intends to deploy in Western Europe up to 600 Pershing-2 missiles and medium range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

To protect its imperialist interests in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area, the United States has stepped up the creation of a quick-strike corps which will be airlifted there without delay in the event of "emergency." Simultaneously, measures are being taken to ensure a permanent U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is planning to create a continuous-action 5th U.S. fleet to provide fire support for the quick-strike corps in the latter's operations against a particular country in the area. The support base for the fleet will be the U.S. naval base on the Island of Diego Garcia. In the Far East, the U.S. is actively knocking together a tripartite military alliance: Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

The continuing build-up of the U.S. and NATO's military potential, their desire to assume the functions of a world policeman and to unceremoniously interfere in the affairs of other countries and whole regions pose a real threat to peace in all continents. It looks as if Washington does not wish to take account of the real situation in the world and has not learnt due lessons from the numerous defeats caused, as had been the case in Vietnam, by its adventurist policy and the stake on armed intervention.

ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN REQUESTS MORE U.S. AID

LD141114 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Israeli defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, continues his visit to the United States. More from our observer Vadim Biryukov:

The Israeli defense minister is in America at a personal invitation from the defense secretary, Harold Brown. It is expected that his talks there will deal with joint production of arms, including the latest American fighter plane, the F-16.

Important details of the talks between the two high-ranking military officials are kept a secret so far, but some information about the contents of the talks has already become public. According to reports in the American press, the Israeli defense minister has asked for doubling military and financial aid to his country. If America agrees to meet the request during the next fiscal year the American taxpayers will part with another $3.5 billion. A large part of the sum should be used to meet the military appetites of Israel, but the money Tel Aviv asks for does not include the $800 million which the United States should grant it to build two new airfields to replace those to be returned to Egypt under the Camp David agreement.

It is hard to say now whether Israel will get what it asks from the United States, but Mr Weizman himself is almost certain Washington will not reject his request. I must say, he has good reason to be optimistic. Even before he flew to the United States, Mr Weizman noted with satisfaction that in the past 5 years American aid to Tel Aviv was beyond all expectations. Cyrus Vance, too, promised to treat the Israeli request favorably. Indeed, the United States is meeting Israeli requests for military aid and for deliveries of military supplies as if it's dealing with a child, but this child is playing not the games children play. American planes with which the Israeli Air Force is equipped constantly bomb Lebanese territory and fire on Palestinian refugee camps.

The military aid Washington is giving to Tel Aviv enables Israel to spread death on Arab lands and to maintain a dangerous hotbed of military tensions in the Middle East. Tel Aviv's actions are cause for outrage. Even Washington now and then reprimands the Israeli authorities, but that does not change the essence. The United States keep giving Tel Aviv comprehensive military assistance and political support. The Israeli Defense Minister Weizman's visit to the United States indicates Washington is true to its policy with regard to Tel Aviv.

Military Aid To Continue

LD151130 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 15, TASS--The United States will continue to give all-round aid to Israel in strengthening its military machine spearheaded against the Arab countries of the Middle East. This is the main result of the talks which were held on Thursday and Friday by Israeli Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman and U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown.

As Brown told correspondents, the talks covered a wide range of military cooperation between the two countries including long-term plans for deliveries of U.S. weapons to Israel and cooperation in the construction of military aircraft of U.S. make at Israeli plants. Discussed was also the course of implementation of the programme for the construction of two air bases in Negev Desert by the United States. The two ministers discussed Israel's request for doubling the sum of U.S. military aid.

Brown said the United States is ready to consider Israel's proposal on the construction of U.S. military aircraft of newest makes at Israeli aircraft factories. A final decision on this matter, according to him, is to be taken soon.

Israel, as local experts point out, is interested, in particular, in the construction of modifications of the newest U.S. F-18 fighter bomber as well as F-16 fighter bomber at their factories. Under consideration is also the question of creating a new type of military aircraft at U.S. design bureaux. It will be constructed at Israeli enterprises instead of the present fighter plane Kfir.

U.S. 'DOUBLE STANDARD' ON PRC-USE OF ARMY IN PRODUCTION HIT

LD151307 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] China has announced that she is going to rely heavily on her armed forces in industrial and agricultural development. We bring you a commentary by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

On 7 September the central Chinese daily RENMIN RIBAO frontpaged a joint statement by the General Staff and Political and Logistics departments defining broad duties for the Chinese Army in modernizing the country's economy and agriculture. These duties go far beyond the routine practice of using army units in road and railway construction and harvesting, which is done occasionally in many countries. The Chinese Army is now looked upon as perhaps the only organized force in raising the output of oil and industrial goods, in the heavy industry, in modernizing China's ports and railways, in running scores of maintenance facilities, and of course in boosting farm produce.

Things must be really at a very low point if, say, a division commander has to learn how to run a plant or an agricultural cooperative. What's more, if this trend persists, it will be difficult to say in the near future which goods and how many were produced by the army and what was manufactured in the civilian sectors. All this could be a point for a purely academic debate, after all if money has no smell, so the saying goes, what difference does it make who produced this or that commodity.

However, it has been a longstanding though unofficial policy of the United States to restrict trade with countries using hard manual labor or relying on military personnel for manufacture of certain goods. In fact, together with a list of the so-called strategic items banned for sale to a number of countries, the use of military personnel in industrial production was a serious trade objection occasionally raised by American law makers. Is it going to apply to China?

Since Washington has become world famous for its policy of double standards, and trade is just another field where double standards are applied, Beijing may be forgiven for such a gross violation of this American principle. As a matter of fact, some of Washington's principles seem to be made out of high-quality plastic and are thus capable of withstanding all sorts of manipulations. If, for instance, American law makers raise objections to selling a computer to some socialist country on the ground that it can be used in the military field, the same type of computer is likely to be sold to China just because they know that China will use it for military purposes.

Beijing is less conscious of keeping a decent front. The joint statement by the General Staff of the army and its Political and Logistics departments says in part that broad military involvement in the country's industry and agriculture will benefit not only the economy but armed forces as well. So the industrial development is viewed in China as a means of rapidly modernizing its army and establishing firm military control of the nation in general, and the United States seems to be lending its helping hand in making it a reality.

TRADE WITH USSR, NOT PRC, ANSWER TO U.S. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD160112 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Now we present Moscow viewpoint, prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio:

As I look through American newspapers I keep seeing them list signs of an oncoming recession. One of these warning signs of course is the passive balance of United States trade which in its turn serves to complicate the economic situation even more. In recent times the United States has been facing mounting problems in foreign trade. Had these problems not been so acute one would certainly expect the nation to be able to make the most of its foreign trade in order to solve economic problems facing the million of its citizens now.

Today I would like to draw my listeners' attention to the fact that there are both subjective and objective reasons for the present problems in United States foreign trade. The objective ones include mounting economic contradictions and competition among the leading capitalist nations which often approach the point of no return beyond which there can only be a trade war. The time has passed, and I think for good, when United States economic might had dominated the Western world. The fact that America's leading trading partners such as Japan and West Germany have been able to modernize their economic potential in the postwar years makes them dangerous rivals of the United States. More and more often United States products become uncompetitive on the world market as compared with less expensive and sometimes really better quality commodities offered by the Common Market countries and Japan.

In these circumstances Washington is trying to find some political solutions and remedies. All sorts of resolutions are passed at meetings of the Western leaders and Japan aimed at creating a greater measure of harmony among the capitalist trade partners and playing down their contradictions. But words and solemn declarations are clearly not enough to prevent a clash of interests between the United States, the Common Market and Japan. Most of these differences are not new and there is really no end to them in sight.

Some people in the United States think the solution may lie in scrapping the traditional principle of free trade and replacing it with some forbidding tariff barriers which would protect the American market from foreign competition. So far Washington is not inclined to follow this tactic and it is easy to see why: Such tactics will certainly cause others to retaliate and this can certainly do more harm than good to the United States.

On my visit to the United States a year ago, I was struck by something I would describe as China euphoria. Many industrialists whom I had a chance to meet and talk with, specially those in California, felt that China was their big chance in foreign trade. One San Francisco industrialist was in rapture telling me about the dazzling prospects of a Chinese market with a capacity of 1 billion customers. A year ago such illusions were quite common among the business community in the West, but as all illusions they didn't last very long and though they still persist in some quarters in the United States, the most realistically minded members of the business community realize that pinning hopes on a vast Chinese market and sources of raw materials is not very practical to say the least. I for one think it is a safe bet to say that China will not become a reliable and major trade partner of the United States in the forseaable future. There are some very strong economic and political reasons for this.

On the economic side China does not possess a sufficient potential in order to become a serious trade partner of the United States. It's true that the Chinese would like to obtain a range of American products, but it is also true that they just can't afford them. Even talk of Chinese oil which caused such a stir among American and Japanese businessmen has proved to be of little practical value. To begin with, no one really knows the size of the oil resources located on China's continental shelf. What is known is that Chinese oil contains a high level of impurities and using it would certainly require a major reconstruction of the existing oil refineries involving additional expenses which may or may not pay off in the end.

We all know now that the widely advertised statements by the Chinese leaders about placing huge orders in the West were a political gesture designed to secure Western aid for China's own economic projects. Over the past few months Beijing has canceled many of its original orders which had been promised Western firms without any realistic economic assessments.

Now, on the political side no self-respecting businessman can ignore the lack of political stability in Beijing and the continued power struggle in the Chinese leadership. It's anybody's guess how long that struggle will last and who will be the winner. This being so, offering long-term credits to finance major trade projects with China makes little if any business sense.

All these things which I have mentioned now make really incongruous and damaging to the national interests of the United States the policy of some Washington quarters who oppose broad economic links between the United States and the Soviet Union. I think I don't have to tell you that the Soviet Union has a powerful economic potential, that it has a stable economic and political system and that it can offer a whole range of goods to customers in the United States. Acting on the principles of equality, the Soviet Union could place a range of attractive orders with many United States firms. Our West European and Japanese trade partners who have long-term deals with the Soviet side know that these relations provide for a mutually beneficial trade and for thousands of jobs for their workers. One favorable argument used by the enemies of broader trade with the Soviet Union is that such trade offers some one-sided benefits to the Soviet Union and that by engaging in such trade the American side would lose its scientific and technological secrets and knowhow. In actual fact such arguments hold no water. To begin with the Soviet Union can very well take care of its own needs, having a highly developed research and technological potential and powerful modern industry. The Soviet Union has developed this potential without any outside assistance and it may very well continue doing so in the future.

On the other hand practical experience proves that we can place all our orders which are turned down by the United States with West European and Japanese firms which are only too happy to have more business. The Soviet Union wants to develop mutually beneficial trade with the United States not because it cannot do without United States technology: It wants to do equal business with the Americans because this offers considerable benefits both to the Soviet Union and to the United States. I'd even say that in the present circumstances the United States has more to gain from trade with the Soviet Union than the Soviet side whose industrial production relies on a solid base of economic planning.

To make this trade a reality the United States should drop some of its outdated ideas, including its superiority complex.

Now let me give you another example. Both our sides were marking time in our efforts to limit the arms race while people in Washington continued to cling to the unfounded idea of having military superiority over the Soviet side. When Washington finally dropped that illusion in the seventies and opened talks on the principles of equal security and a strategic balance we were able to achieve encouraging progress in this field. So what's needed, I think, is a change of thinking in the field of our economic relations. The United States should drop its unfounded claims of having an economic superiority. The United States leaders must have a realistic view of economic difficulties facing the nation and of the considerable potential involved in developing manifold economic links with the Soviet Union. Any discriminatory laws obstructing Soviet-American economic relations are clearly out of touch with reality and are against the best interests of the United States. It's really a must, both from the economic and political angles, that we should develop our trade on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

REPORTS ON CURRENT STATUS OF USSR, PRC TALKS

AFP Report

OW141950 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)--The start of talks for the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China has been postponed, informed Chinese sources said here today.

A new starting date has not been set although it is believed the talks will now begin in one or two weeks, the sources said.

The Chinese delegation, led by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yuping, delayed its departure for Moscow for "technical" reasons, the sources said.

KYODO Report

OW160747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 16 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Sept 16, KYODO--Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yuping and his delegation delayed until September 23 their visit to Moscow for talks with Soviet officials on improving the bilateral relations, according to Soviet sources.

The sources said the Soviet chief negotiator was out of the country, accompanying Premier Aleksey Kosygin on his visit to Ethiopia and South Yemen.

The Soviet official would return to Moscow by September 23 and welcome the Chinese delegation, the sources said.

COMMENTARY NOTES INTERNAL 'INSTABILITY'

LD151730 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Western news agencies report clashes in Beijing a few days ago between the police and population on the main square in the city--Tienamen. About 1,000 unemployed, demobilized soldiers, workers and peasants staged a demonstration and rally. Speakers at the rally accused the authorities of bureaucracy, injustices, hunger and persecutions in the country. They also openly criticized Mao Zedong for the so-called Cultural Revolution he's launched. Soldiers and policemen tried unsuccessfully to interfere with the distribution of leaflets among the participants in the demonstration. Arrests were made among the demonstrators.

Earlier, there was a demonstration of peasants in Beijing. They came to the Chinese capital from various parts of the country, demanding better living conditions. The poorly dressed people, some holding babies in their arms, chanted: "We want justice," "We want to eat." Similar actions have been held in other Chinese cities.

Chinese reality causes masses of people to demand more and more vigorously an end to the Maoist order, to rough arbitrary rule and for a better well-being. Worst hit are the young people in China. In the country's largest city of Shanghai, during the summer, unemployed youths held several demonstrations near the town hall building.

The demonstrators were demanding jobs. Even according to a very modest estimate, there are about half a million jobless young people in Shanghai at the moment. In the smaller cities and towns the percentage of unemployment is still higher. According to official statements by the Chinese leaders, there are a total of more than 20 million jobless people in the country today.

Along with the economic troubles and the grave position of the working people, the struggle for power in China is obvious. As is known, the third meeting of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee in December last year allegedly drew a line under the campaign to expose crimes of the gang of four, leftwing extremist leaders from around Mao Zedong. But, according to materials in the Chinese press, the factional struggle in the country goes on. A strike is again made now on the activists of the Cultural Revolution. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO carried a report a few days ago from Inner Mongolia. It says that during the Cultural Revolution, up to 100,000 prominent workers suffered in the region. Some of them were crippled and killed. The paper notes that the men guilty of the crimes refused to admit that they did anything wrong and are actively pressing for a review of the reprimands made against them. For this reason, getting rid of the venom and influence of the gang of four is a major long-term task, said a Politburo [as heard] of the Chinese Communist Party (Li Dongxing) he added: It's impossible to solve the problem in 2 or 3 years.

It's apparent that this is a new purge in the army and government machinery, and it indicates at the same time the state of affairs in the highest echelons of power in China where, as is generally known, many leaders were upstarts of the Cultural Revolution. And analyzing all these facts, foreign observers point out the instability of the situation in China.

REPORT ON MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO WEST

LD141104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Excerpt] Today, carrying out their hegemonistic and aggressive policies, the Chinese leaders are concerned more than anything else about acquiring as much modern weaponry as possible. It is precisely with this aim in mind that Chinese military delegations are paying increasingly frequent visits to various Western countries; currently, one of these is in London. It is headed by Liu Daosheng, first deputy commander of the PRC Navy.

The visit by the delegation to Britain has been timed to coincide with an exhibition of British naval equipment, taking place in the town of Portsmouth. Observers note that the Chinese delegation is showing particular interest in gas turbine engines and electronic equipment. Apart from this, the representatives of the Chinese military department were shown the latest British warships. As events show, China is establishing the most solid contacts in the military sphere with London.

Let us recall that Beijing is hoping to obtain from Britain Harrier vertical take-off and landing fighters. But it must not be said that the Beijing leaders are diverting their attention from other countries of the West. Yet another Chinese military delegation is currently in Luxembourg where it is taking a look at the latest models of antitank guns. It is reported that after Luxembourg the delegation is planning to go to Holland.

KORNILOV REBUTS UPI ARTICLE ON 'FOREIGN BASES'

LD141856 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

["Concerning a Report by UPI"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

TASS today broadcast a report from Tokyo in which it was said that Japan is being turned into the Pentagon's proving ground and, specifically, that the United States keeps in Japan, including Okinawa, 140 military bases and installations. This report was qualified off-hand by the United States' agency UPI as "the perfidy of Moscow's propaganda". It is not for nothing, don't you see, that TASS writes about U.S. bases. It wishes to "distract the attention" from the so-called question of "Soviet troops in Cuba". And so, without a moment's thought, the UPI broadcast to the whole world a report about "subterfuges of TASS"...

We in TASS are reading the UPI's assertions and are quite surprised. What is it that the esteemed representatives of the U.S. agency wish to prove? Are they going to tell to the whole world that the USA does not keep abroad nearly half a million troops, that the United States has no military bases abroad and, if there are bases, they are a "trifle" that is not worth to be mentioned? But the whole world knows that the United States stubbornly continues the policy of "active military presence" in various areas of the world, the policy that was started in the years of the cold war, that the United States, according to reports of the U.S. press, keeps abroad nearly 2,500 military bases, including more than 300 large ones. The whole world also knows that it is precisely these bases that are the bridgeheads from which the U.S. military stages aggressive actions against independent states, that the very existence of these bases is advantageous to those circles of the USA that, contrary to the demand of the times, continue the course at the arms race, and make a stake in international relations on force, on the policy of big stick.

The TASS report on U.S. war bases in Japan was described by the excessively vigilant UPI editors as something like a diverting manoeuvre, but who would need such a "manoeuvre" and for what purpose? In order, the UPI maintains, to "divert attention" away from the "matter of Soviet troops in Cuba"? But fabrications on this score have already been fully and completely exposed by the Soviet press. Everyone knows that the ill-meaning allegations about the appearance of "Soviet combat units" on Cuba are absolutely groundless. For 17 years now there has been a training centre in Cuba, by the way--at the request of the Cuban government, where Soviet military instructors are helping Cuban servicemen to master military technology. It is absolutely obvious that this personnel neither in number nor by functions, can constitute any threat to the U.S.A. or any other states. Why, then, may we ask, should there be some need for "propagandist manoeuvres" in order to divert attention from this universally known fact? If anyone is trying to divert attention from a real, not an illusory, threat looming over independent states and peoples, it is not TASS, but those who fabricate and disseminate all kinds of absurd and vicious inventions.

So far is TASS is concerned, it has informed and will keep informing both the Soviet and the world public about the dangerous militarist plans of the USA, which has created a whole network of war bases on the territories of thirty states, actually bridgeheads for aggression, and which continues to turn the territories of other sovereign countries into its war bases. We shall go on doing this notwithstanding whether certain quarters like such objective information or not.

CHANGES IN AFGHAN LEADERSHIP, TARAKI RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD161909 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1838 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

["Decision of the Plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep (TASS)--An extraordinary plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDRA] Central Committee took place here today under the chairmanship of Shah Wali, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of tne PDPA Central Committee. A the statement by the PDPA Central Committee broadcast by Kabul Radio points out, the plenum discussed the request by N.M. Taraki in which he reported that because of the condition of his health [po sostoyaniyu zdorovya] he was unable to continue to carry out his party and state duties. The plenum decided to satisfy this request.

The plenum elected as secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee H. Amin, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The same day an extraordinary session of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council took place, at which H. Amin, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2211 GMT on 16 September carries an identical report to the above item with the following variation: The TASS English headline reads: Taraki Resigns for Health Reasons.]

PRC SEEKING BHUTAN TERRITORY AS SPRINGBOARD FOR AGGRESSION

LD120829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report "India: Serious Concern" from the "World Today" feature compiled by Ye. Bay]

[Text] The Indian Government is expressing serious concern in connection with the incessant armed provocations by Beijing against Bhutan which is allied to India, writes the TIMES OF INDIA.

Detachments of Chinese troops and of the so-called people's militia are constantly introduced into strategically important regions of Bhutan from Chinese military bases in the Chumbi valley. The Chinese are displaying heightened interest in the (Sombre) Dzong region which adjoins Indian territory.

Taking advantage of the fact that India is busy with preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections, the newspaper stresses, the Chinese leadership has sharply intensified its subversive activity along the Indian border just recently. Special alarm is caused by Chinese plans to create a so-called "independent" buffer state--a kind of Chinese corridor--out of territory wrested from various states. Beijing intends to use it as a bridgehead for interference in the internal affairs of India and other countries.

KOSYGIN SENDS IN-FLIGHT MESSAGE TO PAKISTAN'S HAQ

LD141201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "From the Plane"]

[Text] A telegram from A.N. Kosygin to Gen Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, says:

On flying over Pakistani territory, I send you, Mr President, and the fraternal Pakistani people best wishes for prosperity and successes.

PRC 'WHIPPING UP TENSION' ON BORDERS WITH VIETNAM, LAOS

LD150303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese expansionists are whipping up tension on the borders with Vietnam and Laos. Our correspondent Stanislav Blazhenkov reports from Vientiane:

Chinese military units concentrated along the border are shelling the territory of the two neighboring countries and attacking border posts. Reports are coming in of new provocative actions by China in the border region. The exacerbation of the situation on the borders with two peace-loving countries--Vietnam and Laos--bears witness to the unceasing attempts of the Beijing rulers to solve problems from positions of both hegemonism and militarism. The peoples of the countries of Indochina well understand that the Beijing hegemonists are making use of the tactics of threats and provocations and, through expansion of subversive activities and the spreading of slander, are attempting to split these countries' unity and cohesion.

But the far-reaching plans of the Beijing leaders are failing. Faced with aggressive intrigues, the peoples of Indochina are strengthening fraternal friendship and combat solidarity. The results of the recent visits to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by delegations from the Fatherland Front of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have once more confirmed the resolve of the fraternal countries of Indochina to strengthen the united front of struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

The peoples of the countries of Indochina are vigilantly observing the aggressive intrigues of the Chinese hegemonists and are achieving successes in the construction of a new life. In socialist transformations they are strengthening their defense capability. Their strengths are increasing thanks to the internationalist support and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism.

SOUTHEAST ASIA LEADERS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

Laos' Souphanouvong Visit

LD141227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Lao president and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow from Havana on 10 September. He has been taking part in the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government.

Arrival of Kampuchea's Heng Samrin

LD151525 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--Today Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow from Havana.

SOVIET PLANE WITH MEDICAL AID ARRIVES IN KAMPUCHEA

LD151301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1002 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 September, TASS--A Soviet IL-76 aircraft has landed at the airport of the Kampuchean capital, delivering here a batch of medicines as a part of the gratuitous aid which is being rendered to the Kampuchean people by the Soviet Government. Representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have expressed heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for the selfless help.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AWARDS FROM CSSR, HUNGARY IN MOSCOW

LD141352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today the presentation took place of awards of the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Szuros, Hungerian ambassador to the USSR, presented Comrade Gromyko with the Order of Peace and Friendship for services to the strengthening of friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, for his contribution to the success of the cause of peace and socialism and in connection with his 70th birthday. On behalf of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, presented Comrade Gromyko with the Order of Klement Gottwald for services to the strengthening of friendship and the development of cooperation between the CSSR and USSR and in connection with his 70th birthday. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Central Committees of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Presidium of the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the president of the CSSR, and to the governments of these countries for the high awards. He said that he attributed them to the services of the CPSU and the USSR in the strengthening of friendship between fraternal peoples of the socialist countries and their struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

COMING ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY NOTED

AU161754 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 16 Sep 79 AU

[Commentary by unidentified observer devoted to Albania's upcoming liberation anniversary]

[Text] Dear friends, a significant event in the history of Albania, the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers, is approaching. The Soviet people know that the struggle of the Albanian patriots has passed through a number of stages. The formation of the national liberation front was one of the most important of these stages. As is known, this formation took place at the Peze conference. The decisions taken at the Peze conference had an enormous influence in furthering the national liberation movement in Albania which was indivisibly linked with the war of all the freedom-loving peoples and mainly with the Soviet Union waged against fascism. One of the documents of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Albania maintained that the entry of the Soviet Union in the war gave rise to a fresh strong intensification of the resistance movement of the Albanian people and secured the necessary conditions for the formation of the Communist Party of Albania.

During World War II the Soviet Union continually defended the rights of the Albanian people for freedom and independence. Immediately after the Peze conference the Soviet Government issued a special statement on Albania's independence which provided strong support for the liberation struggle waged in Albania and defended the Albanian people from the attempts of the imperialist governments of some Western powers, which were drawing up plans to enslave Albania anew. The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the provisional democratic government of Albania in November 1945 and establish diplomatic relations with it. This was a new confirmation of the Soviet Union's consistent policy for strengthening the independence of the new Albania.

FRENCH SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST PARTIES AGREE TO MEET

LD152253 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[(Eduard Khamidullin) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the French communists and socialists have agreed to meet on 20 September. Our commentator (Eduard Khamidullin) writes on this subject:

Since the role of the French Communist Party [PCF] and the French Socialist Party [PS] is of some weight in the political life of the country, the news of the forthcoming meeting has attracted the attention of French opinion. When the two parties unite their efforts in the struggle in the interest of the workers practically all the French workers take part. When together they oppose the arbitrary actions of the monopolies, large capital as well as the administration are forced to take their position into account. When the PCF and the PS put forward joint proposals to overcome the crisis, their initiative encourages the French people to reflect on the prospects for national development. Cooperation between communists and socialists has seen ups and downs, One need only recall the enthusiasm and energy which was aroused in the workers by the adoption in 1972 of the common program of the left, promoted by the communists. But the disappointment caused by the fact that the Union of the Left no longer exists is still remembered.

Large capital (?does not stop) [word indistinct] to speculate on the difficulties in the relations between communists and socialists. During the 2 years which have passed since the collapse of the Union of the Left, the monopolies, supported by the administration, have launched an attack against the standard of living of the workers. France is seeing galloping inflation, growing unemployment, a staggering rise in prices of the main consumer goods. The French Government has begun to implement programs aiming at freezing or even reducing the sums allocated to social needs, and raising military spending. It is significant that (?an intensification) can be seen of those coming out for extensive French participation in NATO's war preparations. In short, life itself is imposing the need for the struggle for a union of the leftwing forces, a union of all the popular forces for the solution of the vital problems affecting the whole country, for democratic changes. Millions of French workers know from experience that success is not achieved in the struggle against monopoly capital by isolated efforts. But as the PCF is stressing, what is important is not to announce intentions of acting or of having summit meetings with the partners in the leftwing opposition, but to insure effective unity in the actions of the workers and of all those opposing the monopolies. This is the aim the PCF will follow at the forthcoming meeting with the representatives of the PS.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AIDE MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD141708 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--A meeting was held today between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov and Deputy Permanent Undersecretary at the British Foreign Office M. Butler, now in Moscow for consultations under the Soviet-British protocol of February 17, 1975. On the same day, Mr. Butler met with the chairman of the governing board of the USSR State Bank, Vladimir Alkhimov. The sides exchanged their opinions on trade, economic, monetary and financial cooperation.

UPCOMING SWEDISH ELECTION DISCUSSED

LD152342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov]

[Text] The regular Riksdag--Parliamentary--election is due in Sweden tomorrow. The country is at present governed by a bourgeois, one-party cabinet of the Liberal Party. Three bourgeois parties are in a majority in parliament with 180 seats; they are confronted by 139 deputies of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, the Left Party Communists, and the Workers' Party--Communists--of Sweden.

The election is taking place in a situation of serious social and economic difficulties. The leading Swedish industries have experienced considerable shocks over the past 3 years. Mass dismissals have led to a growth of unemployment, which has reached a record high for the entire postwar period. Prices have risen by some 30 percent and real wages and salaries have dropped.

All the parties advocate in their election manifestos Sweden's neutrality and nonparticipation in blocs, a policy approved by the Swedish people and constituting an important factor of consolidation of peace and security in northern Europe. The Riksdag election will take place simultaneously with that of representatives in the local government bodies.

Our correspondent Yuriy Pospelov reports from Stockholm:

[Pospelov--begin recording] Even the purely external aspect of the Swedish cities shows that the election campaign occupies the central place in the life of the country. The streets are colored by posters, appeals and slogans; mobile wooden stands in the squares and at intersections serve as propaganda posts of the parties involved in the election.

It was the same 3 years ago--slogans, appeals, promises. A bourgeois government came to power then, for the first time after more than 40 years of Social Democratic Rule. There were also promises, although as the NORRSKENSFLAMMAN put it, they did not survive the day of the election. Instead of the promised 400,000 jobs, 100,000 of the old ones were lost. The easing of the burden only benefited the entrepreneurs; social welfare reforms remained idle promises. The working people's situation deteriorated, prices rose, rents went up, the number of unemployed exceeded 100,000, half of them young people.

And now the election is on again. It is difficult to forecast its result. Sweden's political situation is marked by the almost complete equilibrium, complete balance between right and leftwing forces. [End of recording]

USSR, FINLAND HOLD ROUTINE CONSULTATIONS

LD130040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki--Routine Soviet-Finnish consultations on a number of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations took place in Helsinki on 10 and 11 September.

Taking part in the consultations were: on the Soviet side, I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; on the Finnish side, M. Tuovinen, secretary of state of the Finnish Foreign Ministry; K. Korhonen, deputy secretary of state, and other officials. The Soviet representatives were received by P. Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister. The talks took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

KOSYGIN ARRIVES IN PDRY FOR 'SHORT, FRIENDLY VISIT'

Visit To Help Strengthen Ties

LD150322 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The coming visit of Aleksey Kosygin to the PDRY is considered as part of the two countries (?desire) to continue the good tradition of holding a summit meeting and talks which make it possible to exchange frank and friendly opinions on all the issues and questions which are of concern to the two states. Life itself decides the benefit and the necessity of holding talks and meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the PDRY. Naturally, the sons of our two countries and peoples have firm relations of friendship and cooperation as equals. But this does not exclude the need to have regular contact. For this reason, the two sides constantly try to expand the circle of their diversified cooperation and to make it more thorough and more effective.

They write and say a great deal in the West that the Soviet Union and the PDRY are linked by special relations. They use the word special to mean something bad. What is the truth of the relations which actually exist between the two sovereign countries and peoples? I will first refresh people's memory by referring to what Leonid Brezhnev has said time and again in his speeches and statements, namely, that the Soviet Union harbors no enmity to anyone in the Arab world and that the Soviet Union is prepared to develop equal and friendly relations with all the Arab countries without exception. This is the principled and unchanging Soviet policy. And as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, only one thing is of concern to it, namely, the existence of a mutual desire to establish and develop bilateral relations with the Arabs. At the same time, Leonid Brezhnev has said that the Soviet Union also does not hide the fact that its friendly feelings are toward Arab states which wage a determined struggle for liberation and against imperialism and which do their utmost to build a new life in their country based on progressive and socialist ideas.

The PDRY is one of these Arab states. The Soviet Union gives to its people and revolutionary leadership diversified support and aid in their work and their struggle for the good of their country. Naturally, this does not mean that the Soviet Union is seeking benefits and concessions in the PDRY or in any other Arab country. This thing is completely alien to Soviet foreign policy because this policy is decided by the socialist system itself which long ago liquidated the exploitation of man by his fellow man and more, persecution of one nation by another nation.

Naturally, the friendly and close relations which are developing between the Soviet Union and the PDRY are not directed in any form toward abusing the national rights or interests of third party in the Middle East. Here, gentlemen, I would like once again to cite one of Leonid Brezhnev's statements in which the principles of Soviet foreign policy were defined. Leonid Brezhnev said: We do and we will do all our utmost to develop and strengthen friendship with all who seek it. This desire is permanent in the relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY.

There is no doubt that the coming visit of Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin to the PDRY will be a great event in the cause of strengthening and deepening the relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation. The visit will have an echo in the Arab world also.

The PDRY is an important part of the Arab front in the struggle against Israeli aggression and neocolonialist intrigues of imperialism and against the separate policy of surrender which the enemies of the Arabs are trying to impose on them.

Thus, strengthening every ring of the Arab front is fully consistent with the national interests of all the Arabs and it helps to insure success for their just liberation struggles.

Airport Arrival

LD161050 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aden, September 16, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today arrived on a short friendly visit in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

At the airport decked out with state flags of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Yemen, the head of the Soviet Government was met by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and other party and state leaders of the republic.

Salvoes of artillery salute were fired. South Yemeni children presented Aleksey Kosygin with bunches of flowers.

The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Repubic of Yemen were played. The commander of the guard of honour reported to the head of the Soviet Government. Aleksey Kosygin and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad inspected the guards of honour.

Talks With PDRY Leaders

LD161740 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aden, September 16, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin and the General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, had a friendly, comradely talk here today.

On the same day negotiations were held with Politbureau member of the YSP CC, President of the Presidential Council, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Aleksey Kosygin conveyed to the PDRY leaders greetings and wishes for the successful building for a new society from the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

During the meetings and talks satisfaction was expressed over the developing fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, between the CPSU and the YSP. The USSR and the PDRY will continue attaching priority significance to the strengthening of political relations, proceeding from their importance for the entire complex of bilateral cooperation questions. The mutual striving was expressed to keep making efforts towards the further consolidation of mutual relations in the economic, cultural and other fields.

Aleksey Kosygin informed the PDRY leadership about the course of communist construction in the Soviet Union and the tasks now tackled by the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government in the field of the country's economic and social development, in the struggle for peace, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for social progress.

He wished the PDRY people further successes in implementing political, social and economic transformations under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

When discussing topical international issues, the sides noted the complete coincidence of views of the USSR and the PDRY on questions of struggle for ending the arms race, for deepening international detente and spreading it to all parts of the world.

Upon examining the Middle East situation, the sides firmly condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty aimed at legalizing the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, at denying the Palestine Arab people its inalienable national rights. They stressed the importance of further strengthening cohesion and unity of actions by the patriotic forces of the Arab world coming out against machinations by imperialism and its accomplices, and for obtaining a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

They agreed to a joint communique which is to be published.

Departure for Moscow

LD170852 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aden, September 17, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Aden for Moscow today after a brief, friendly visit here.

At the airport decked out with the state flags of the USSR and the PDRY, the head of the Soviet Government was seen off by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidential Council, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the PDRY, and by other party figures and statemen of the republic.

A guard of honor was lined up on the airfield, and the national anthems of the USSR and the PDRY were played.

Kosygin in PDRY

For reportage on Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kosygin's visit to the PDRY, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 17 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East 7 North Africa DAILY REPORT.

IRANIAN 'RELIGIOUS OBSCURANTISTS' DESCRIBED

LD152004 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Our radio station has been receiving letters from our listeners in many countries of the world in which actually the very same question is posed: We are asked whether it is not erroneous to assume that the Iranian revolution is a positive factor in the light of the current events in the country.

One of our listeners writes: I agree that the Iranian revolution was a step forward. However, the present regime is far from a democratic one. Juding from the reports coming from Iran it represents something akin to a religious dictatorship.

The revolution in Iran, our listener notes, was a religious one and it cannot solve the social and economic problems facing the country. It appears that it has turned the country into one big mosque. In addition, progressive movements are persecuted in the country and so is the People's Party of Iran. We can add to these words that in the international arena Iranian reactionaries occupy a position that is hostile to the forces of peace and progress. Under a banner of Islam, they are striving to undermine the progressive anti-feudal and anti-imperialist regime in Afghanistan. They are constantly slandering socialism. But all this is a show of the activities of the counterrevolutionaries and not the revolution. And these people have nothing in common with the democratic aims of the Iranian revolution which had overthrown the pro-imperialist shah regime.

No, the positive appraisal of the Iranian revolution is no mistake. This revolution was a deeply people's revolution and was a reflection of the Iranian people's desire for freedom, independence, for prosperity and social justice. It expressed their hopes and aspirations for the creation of a society without exploitation, a society free from imperialist oppression.

As is known, imperialism has for many years crippled and ruined the life of the Iranian people. It ruined handicraftsmen and traders, crushed the national originality of the culture. It supported the local feudal bureaucratic rulers, deprived the peasants of land and nurtured the comprador bourgeoisie. If it ever did stimulate the country's socioeconomic development then this was done in an abnormal way, making it in a form that was dependent on state monopoly capitalism. In the circumstances, for millions of Iranian Muslims religion is a means for preserving the national originality. They see in Islam the means for defending their traditional way of life which is threatened by imperialist political, ideological and economic expansion.

For centuries Islam was for the Iranians a banner in their struggle against colonial enslavement. Besides that, from the moment of its coming into being it has been bearing the traditions of equality and striving for social justice. But at the same time Islam was a region of Eastern tyrants, feudal bureaucrats who utilized it to their selfish benefit, finding in the holy book of the Muslim Koran justification for exploitation and the perpetual division of society into the poor and the rich. Currently the reactionaries are striving to utilize these unseemly sides of Islam. They are trying to distort the general democratic aims of the Iranian revolution, to destroy the hopes of the Iranians (?in) the triumph in the country, after the downfall of the shah's regime, of social justice. The deeds of the reactionaries, donning the toga of defenders of Islam, prepares in the final stage conditions for the return to Iran of dependence on imperialism.

Another factor is also clear. The effort of religious obscurantists is capable of retarding but not of turning back the inexorable historical process of Iran's development along the road of independence and social progress.

LEBEDEVA COMMENTS ON KOSYGIN CABLES TO KHOMEYNI, BAZARGAN

NC151244 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] In his telegrams to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and Mehdi Bazargan, Aleksey Kosygin expressed hope for the success, welfare and happiness of the friendly people of Iran and expressed that bilateral relations would be mutually advantageous.

The Soviet premier stressed the USSR's decision regarding the expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations, neighborliness, equality and noninterference in each another's internal affairs. It must be noted that in its relations with Iran, the Soviet Union has always followed and will continue to follow this lofty, humanitarian path.

After the people's anti-imperialist and freedom revolution in your country, the possibilities for expanding Soviet-Iranian relations have been especially enhanced. The Soviet Union places great value on the important foreign policy steps taken by Iran such as withdrawal from the imperialist CENTO; absention from a military role imposed upon it during the regime of the shah; and the joining of the nonalined movement, the Havana conference of which--it must be said at this point--showed this movement's increasing international followers. Naturally, these steps by Iran contribute toward a constructive expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations.

However, this aspect of bilateral relations does not please our enemies, who are attempting by every possible means to cause a deviation from the path of neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. With the help of the shah's agents, of the Zionists still in Iran and of the unpunished SAVAK members, the imperialists are trying to spread anti-Soviet rumors in your country, claiming quite groundlessly that the Soviet Union is interfering in Iran's affairs. Such false rumors have absolutely no foundation.

It is totally obvious that these principles of neighborliness and cooperation are only to the benefit of the Soviet Union and Iran, a matter that has once again been confirmed in Aleksey Kosygin's telegrams to the Iranian leaders.

GUSH EMUNIM SET UP MORE WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

LD141338 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 14, TASS--It is reported from Tel Aviv that a group of thugs from Gush Emunim, an extremist right-wing religious organisation, have begun building a new settlement in the occupied Arab land near the settlement of Kiryat Arba, 15 miles south of Jerusalem. In the course of this year members of Gush Emunim have already "founded" several such settlements.

The actions of this reactionary organisation are fully in keeping with the tactics of Israeli ruling circles. Thus, at a meeting held last Thursday, members of the ruling Likud bloc called for the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank. The Begin cabinet recently sanctioned the construction of two more settlements. At present there are over 130 Israeli settlements, the strongholds of Israeli occupation (?forces) in the lands seized from neighboring Arab countries, militarised settlements are established on lands confiscated from Arab peasants who are forcibly evicted and their houses destroyed. Those of them who try to protest are put into prison where they are subjected to torture and indignities. 27 per cent of the area in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan has already been seized for building militarised settlements. The Arab population of the area has diminished by 32 percent since 1967. Tel Aviv's real attitude to the Arab population was cynically characterised by General Avikdor Bengal, commander of the northern Israeli military district. Speaking recently before a group of members of the Israeli Knesset, he said that the Arab population is a cancerous tumour on Israel's body.

STRAUSS TRIP BRINGS SOLUTION TO PALESTINIAN PROBLEM NO CLOSER

LD132334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1306 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--13 September, TASS--U.S. special ambassador for the Near East, R. Strauss, left for the United States today after completing a 5-day trip to Egypt and Israel. He said before taking off that he is "extremely satisfied" with the results of the consultations with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. Their aim, in the words of R. Strauss, was to "give a new impetus" to the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the so-called administrative autonomy for the citizens of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel, which have been at a standstill for several months.

Commenting on the optimistic tone of the statement by the American envoy, observers express doubts as to its basis, noting that it contradicts the facts.

Having arrived in the Near East with the intention of forcing a solution to the question of "Palestinian autonomy," R. Strauss announced before his departure that the United States has "accepted the Egyptian and Israeli point of view." Namely, that it is necessary to postpone until much later the examination of "difficult questions" connected with self-government... The unexpected rejection by Washington of its former insistent demands "to speed up" the solution of the fates of the West Bank and Gaza, in order to become "fully engaged" on the drawing together of the military-strategic axis between Cairo and Tel Aviv, is by no means incidental. The matter concerns an enforced maneuver by the American administration, to which it had to resort in connection with the failure of attempts--its own as well as Egypt's and Israel's--to attract other Arab countries to participate in the talks.

Having become convinced of the fruitlessness of these attempts, particularly after King Husayn of Jordan categorically rejected the possibility of his country's participation in them, the Camp David deal partners decided to "hold fire" on the conclusion of the talks, still not having lost hope in being able to lure other Arab countries to them in the future. Regarding the present "shuttle mission" of the highly placed American representative, then it as all the other attempts to solve the fate of the Palestinian Arabs without their participation and behind their backs, has not moved a single step, and indeed could not bring forth a solution to the Palestinian problem.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN-U.S. TALKS ON WEST BANK AUTONOMY END

LD131228 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 13, TASS--The meeting of representatives of Egypt, Israel and the USA in the Israeli town of Herzliyya is over. They discussed questions pertaining to the preparations for the next round of separate talks on the so-called "Palestinian self-rule" on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza sector. As political observers point out, the Israeli side took a tough irreconcilable stand in the course of the talks, categorically rejecting all of Cairo's attempts at reaching agreement on at least some semblance of self-determination of the Palestinians. In this situation the Egyptian regime is left nothing else but to agree to fresh concessions to the Israeli expansionists.

KOSYGIN COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Talks with Mengistu

LD151755 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 15, TASS--Politbureau Member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam today concluded their negotiation. During the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides found that the relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully. They expressed the mutual desire to strengthen and expand all-round Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation which is in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international detente. The sides agreed a joint Soviet-Ethiopian communique on the results of the talks, which is to be published.

Departure from Addis Ababa

LD161016 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 16, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, who was staying here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, left the Ethiopian capital today.

At the International Bole Airport, decked out with state flags of the USSR and Ethiopia, the head of the Soviet Government was seen off by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, members of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, ministers, as well as USSR Ambassador in socialist Ethiopia B.E. Kirnasovskiy and heads of diplomatic representations accredited in Addis Ababa.

KAMPUCHEA, ETHIOPIA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD161056 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 16, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Kampuchea decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

A statement of Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry that was circulated here says that the two countries will be building their relations on the principles of the United Nations Charter, of the non-aligned movement, peaceful coexistence and proletarian internationalism.

SUSLOV MEETS WITH ANGOLAN PARTY LEADERS IN KREMLIN

LD131736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today at the CPSU Central Committee a meeting was held between Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo.

Comrade Suslov stressed that the death of Comrade Agostinho Neto is a heavy loss for the whole of progressive mankind. In this difficult hour for the Angolan people, in which they have lost their leader, the Soviet people share their grief and are as before on the side of fraternal Angola.

The unchanging course of the Soviet Union for the development of multilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola, the basis of which is the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which responds to the interests of the peoples of both countries and which promotes the strengthening of universal peace, was stressed.

The Angolan comrades stressed the resolve of the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party to continue the work started by Agostinho Neto in building a new society in Angola in accordance with the decisions of its congress, and further strengthening the friendly ties with the Soviet Union. The members of the Angolan leadership expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU for the great help and support being given to People's Angola.

Participating in the meeting were Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as Fernandes, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in the Soviet Union.

SOLOMENTSEV HEADS OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO NETO FUNERAL

LD160921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet party-government delegation today departed from Moscow for Luanda. It will take part in the funeral of Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation is headed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

SHITIKOV RECEIVES MADAGASCAR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD150326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A delegation from the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Andrianarahinjaka, president of the Assembly, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today the Madagascar MPs visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Shitikov said: In the development of relations between states, a considerable role is played by inter-parliamentary contacts. Comrade Shitikov expressed the hope that the visit by the Madagascar MP's would promote the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS NICARAGUA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD161636 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Managua, September 16, TASS--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong ended an official friendly visit to Nicaragua. Talks held by the head of the Vietnamese Government and members of the ruling council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua revealed coincidence of the sides' views on crucial international issues, says an official communique published here. The sides confirmed a mutual desire to strengthen and promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The sides welcomed the successes of the peoples of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for independence, national sovereignty, in defence of natural wealth. They demanded the elimination of the American military base at Guantanamo on Cuba and stated that the Nicaraguan revolution is a powerful stimulus to the liberation movement in other Latin American countries.

The Nicaraguan side highly assessed the Vietnamese people's victory over aggressors, and backed its resolute actions to repel the machinations by international reaction.

The communique reaffirms the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana as an important stage in the development of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Arrival in Jamaica

LD170740 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kingston, September 17, TASS--Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong has arrived on a one-day official visit here.

The distinguished guest was welcomed in the airport by Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley and other officials.

CPSU'S CHERNAYEV DEPARTS FOR JAMAICAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD141157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Kingston on 10 September. The delegation is to take part in the work of the 41st conference of the Jamaican People's National Party.

USSR ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GRENADA

LD121739 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--The Government of the USSR and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, desirous of developing relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the basis of the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs, agreed to establish, beginning with September 7, 1979, diplomatic relations between the two countries and to exchange diplomatic missions at ambassadorial level, it was announced here.

CPSU DECISION ON IMPROVING MAINTENANCE OF LAW, ORDER EXPLAINED

LD170642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] As you know comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has considered the question of improving work in the maintenance of law and order and stepping up the struggle against breaches of the law and has adopted a decision on this subject.

Lt Gen Yuriy Mikhaylovich Churbanov, deputy USSR minister of internal affairs, speaks at the microphone:

[Begin recording] The CPSU Central Committee decision on improving work in the maintenance of law and order and stepping up the struggle against breaches of the law is a new manifestation of the concern of the party for rooting out antisocial behavior and educating Soviet man in the spirit of respect for law and the rules of the socialist society. In it the Central Committee put forward great demands for improving the work of organs of the procurator's office, internal affairs bodies, the organs of justice and courts, called upon to stand guard over Soviet law, and the interests of society and the rights of the citizens. They must wage an uncompromising and resolute struggle against crime, eliminate existing shortcomings in their work, increase the responsibility of cadres for work with which they have been entrusted, strengthen discipline and improve the professional training of staff and strictly observe the law. The belief that it is indispensable to develop the public's activity and raise its role in the maintenance of law and order runs all through the decision of the party Central Committee. And there can be no doubt that party, trade union and Komsomol organizations will draw the correct conclusions from this and will involve the broad masses of the working people in the struggle against breaches of the law.

The main source of crime, as is well known, is alcoholism and drunkenness. Let us face up to the truth. A drunkard is a potential lawbreaker. Attention to rooting out this evil must not slacken even for a day. A maximum of persistence and consistency is called for here. It will be useful to review the progress of implementation of decisions adopted earlier on this subject and to discuss the results in party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The task consists of activating the anti-alcohol campaign, in implementing more effective measures in the prevention of drunkenness, strengthening the social and legal pressures on drunkards.

Utmost attention must be given to work among juveniles at educational establishments, at enterprises and at places of residence. It is necessary to draw up and implement additional measures for the prevention of breaches of the law by minors. At this level great power is wielded by our working collectives, and if in each one of them an atmosphere of intolerance toward pilferers of the people's property, malicious hooligans, bribetakers and drunkards is created, it can be said with certainty that cases of breaches of the law will rapidly diminish. Unfortunately this power of the collectives is at times used inadequately.

With the aim of strengthening the maintenance of law and order it is purposeful to make use of all forms of social pressure. In particular, much can be achieved by councils for the prevention of breaches of the law.

Cultural-educational establishments, the system of political and economic education, voluntary people's squads and public posts of maintenance of order are faced with serious tasks. The organization of leisure and free time of the working people must be considerably improved. Socialist competition must be used more actively as an important means of educating people. Discipline and the struggle against absenteeism, as well as a thrifty use of materials, must be strengthened.

Particular responsibility for maintaining law and order is borne by internal affairs bodies, stresses the CPSU Central Committee. As the decision points out, it is necessary to review in a principled fashion the results of the work carried out by bodies and subdivisions, to take an appropriately demanding approach to cadres and to adopt decisive measures for the elimination of existing shortcomings.

The principled assessments of the state of the struggle against crime and for maintenance of public order made by the Central Committee, make it incumbent on us to critically think out the whole complex of problems of maintaining law and order and to define ways of further improving the work of internal affairs bodies. Over the past few years, the internal affairs bodies, under the leadership of party and administrative organizations and with the help of the public, carried out an extensive complex of measures aimed at stepping up the struggle against crime and strengthening public order and socialist law. This has been greatly furthered by important measures implemented in internal affairs bodies in recent years with the aim of raising the professional standard of staff, increasing the number of top class experts, and improving initial combat and service training. Socialist competition under the motto "Not a Single Laggard in any Service" has unfolded on a large scale, and mentors' work has become more active. Considerable qualitative changes have taken place regarding cadres. At present all commanders and chiefs of internal affairs bodies have higher or secondary specialized education. The overwhelming majority of militia rank-and-file and sergeants have secondary education. A large detachment of communists and Komsomol members serves in the Soviet militia-envoys of workers' collectives. These are people who by word and personal example lead all colleagues to the exemplary fulfillment of existing tasks. The title of communist justly is a symbol of high responsibility for work entrusted. No matter where he works or what post he holds he always appears as an ideologically highly conscious, active fighter of the party, a right-flank man among the soldiers of law and order.

In order to insure a fundamental breakthrough in the struggle against breaches of the law, and to strengthen everywhere the maintenance of proper law and order, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs at the present time is concentrating efforts on the solution of the following basic tasks:

Improvement of the maintenance of public order in cities and other populated settlements;

Systematic and persistent struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism;

Improvement of the work in the prevention of breaches of the law and among minors;

Stepping up the struggle against encroachments on socialist property;

Improvement of the work on the reeducation of offenders of the law;

Activation of the struggle against parasitism and speculation;

The CPSU Central Committee decision on improving work in the maintenance of law and order and stepping up the struggle against breaches of the law is a task of the first order. To mobilize all forces of the public and the broad masses of the working people for its solution is a most important statewide task. [End recording]

You have heard a talk by Lt Gen Yuriy Mihhaylovich Churbanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES SEMIPALATINSK AKTIV MEETING 14 SEP

AU141724 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU

[Text] While implementing the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the farmers of the Irtysh region in Semipalatinskaya Oblast have developed wide socialist competitions to harvest in an organized manner and to deliver to the state as much grain and other farm and animal produce as possible.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, familiarized himself with the state of affairs in the oblast. He visited farms in Borodulikhinskiy and Novoshulbinskiy rayons. At the Lenin Kolkhoz he spoke to combine operator Zakharov who has attained the best results in grain harvesting. In the oblast center Comrade Kunayev called at a number of industrial enterprises, inspected districts with new projects, opened a new block of classrooms of the Kazakh secondary boarding school for the children of stockbreeders, visited memorial places connected with the names of Dostoyevskiy and Abay Kunabayen and familiarized himself with the exhibits dedicated to the lives and works of the outstanding cultural figures--champions of friendship between the Russian and the Kazakh peoples.

An oblast party aktivs meeting was held in Semipalatinsk with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chief of rayon agricultural administrations, leaders and secretaries of basic party organizations at industrial enterprises, projects, transport, communications, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and oblast organizations. Obkom First Secretary Ramazanov delivered a report on the progress made in the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year period as a whole.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, was warmly received by those present. He delivered a speech at the aktivs meeting that drew attention to the exceptional importance of the organized completion of the harvest at all farms. He said: It is essential to take pains that every sovkhoz and kolkhoz successfully fulfills pledges for the delivery of grain and other farm produce. Kolkhoz peasants, workers, farm managers and specialists must take particular pains to prepare cattle for wintering. Even larger amounts of coarse and juicy fodder must be stored.

The construction and repair of stockbreeding premises must be completed by the set deadline, and constant efforts must be taken to increase livestock productivity and to rapidly develop agriculture on the basis of the specialization and concentration of production, of increasing efficiency in farming and stockbreeding. Comrade Kunayev dealt with the questions of production effectiveness and the quality of work, of using reserves to further develop industry and construction, to speed up the rates of increasing labor productivity and of improving production quality, of commissioning and mastering in time production capacities. It is most important that all our activity must now be carried out under the sign of implementing the party and government decisions on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and on the tasks of party and state organs; on the improvement of planning and on strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism; on increasing production effectiveness and improving the quality of work. The construction of schools, children's cultural and service establishments, health and trade services must be under constant control. It is necessary to consolidate discipline and organization, to boost the efficiency of socialist competitions, to generalize and disseminate advanced experience, and direct the efforts of party organizations at improvements in the forms and methods of the communist education of the working people. In light of the recent CPSU Central Committee decision on improving the work to protect law and order and on intensifying the struggle against deliquency, Comrade Kunayev emphasized, party and soviet organs must take more pains to consolidate socialist legality, must steadily combine the strength and strictness of the law with the entire complex of educational and preventive measures. The aktivs meeting declared that the oblast's working people will harvest in an organized manner and without losses, will overfulfill socialist pledges for grain delivery to the state, will supply the country with as much animal produce as possible and will successfully cope with the tasks for developing industry, construction and other economic branches.

Participating in the aktivs meeting proceedings was Shevchenko, Kazkah Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member.

Comrade Kunayev was accompanied on the oblast tour by Semipalatinskiy Obkom First Secretary Ramazanov and Oblispolkom Chairman Kashaganov.

MEDICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS GEORGIA, MEETS SHEVARDNADZE

LD141431 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Broad Prospects"]

[Excerpts] A.K. Melnichenko, USSR minister of the medical industry, was in Georgia for 3 days. He familiarized himself with enterprises in the republic's medical industry, talked with workers, engineers, technicians and employees and inquired about their working and living conditions. A meeting took place between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and A.K. Melnichenko. The broad prospects for developing the republic's medical industry on the basis of the utilization of unique natural resources, as well as developments by the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemicals, which has well-trained cadres working actively on creating new drugs, were discussed.

The more efficient utilization of the potential for the intensive development of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, the concentration of scientists' efforts on developing new medical preparations and deeper specialization in drug production are envisaged.

LENINGRAD FLOOD BARRIER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

LD141427 Leningrad Leningradskaya PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad's Shield Against Floods"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the aktiv of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations together with representatives of working people's collectives took place in the assembly hall in the Smolnyy yesterday. Tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Construction of Installations To Protect the City of Leningrad Against Floods" were discussed.

The participants elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Opening the meeting, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, said that the history of every city has its noteworthy dates and events. Lenin's city isknown to all the world as the cradle of Great October, the hero city whose defenders displayed exemplary courage and staunchness during the terrible war years. Leningrad is also known as one of our country's major industrial, scientific and cultural centers.

The Communist Party and Soviet state display constant concern and give great assistance to our city. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by the resolution adopted by the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Construction of Installations To Protect the City of Leningrad Against Floods." The age-old dream of a reliable shield to protect Leningrad against natural disaster is being fulfilled through the will of our Leninist party, whose highest aim has always been the people's good and happiness.

On behalf of workers, specialists, figures active in science and art and all Leningraders, G.V. Romanov expressed deep gratitude to the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the brilliant new proof of their daily attention toward Lenin's city.

We are proud that special concern has been displayed in resolving this important problem by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Since he knew about our meeting, G.V. Romanov said, Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to the Lenigraders best wishes for successes in creating the defensive installations and in fulfilling the economic and social development tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of all Leningraders to cordially thank Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and wish him good health and new achievements for the sake of further strengthening our great motherland's might and consolidating peace on earth.

The Party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, G.V. Romanov went on to say, provides for the creation of a unique hydraulic engineering complex. The implementation of the project sets responsible tasks for the Leningrad party organization, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the collectives of industrial, construction and transport organizations and scientists and specialists. Dozens of labor collectives attached to many ministries and departments will be involved in this work. That is why it is necessary from the outset to insure efficient collaboration between all those participating in the creation of the barrier and to achieve the economical, extremely rational utilization of material, labor and financial resources and the wide introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience.

PLANT OFFICIAL PUNISHED FOR NEGLIGENCE

LD152046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Railway freight cars used to be held up for long waits at the platform on the spur lines belonging to a branch of the Krasnyy ekskavator plant in Kiev. This did considerable material damage and created problems in carrying out the transportation of national economic goods. The reason for the delays has been diagnosed by the transport prosecutor's office for Kiyevskaya Oblast. It was discovered that the loader teams were badly under strength and inadequately equipped with the requisite tools and special clothing, while the lifting gear was never overhauled on schedule.

Because of the poor illumination on the spur lines the loaders only worked one shift. As a result 865 cars over a 5-month period were detained for more than the set time for loading and unloading work and this cost the enterprise more than R11,000 in fines to the south western railways.

The blame for this lay to a considerable extent with (Mazanov), deputy manager of the branch of the enterprise, who was responsible for the work of the supplies, sales and transport depot department. He was accordingly punished for his negligent attitude toward his duties by Borodyanka Rayon Peoples Court in Kiyevskaya Oblast. The court sentenced Mazanov to 1 year of conditional deprivation of liberty and ordered him to pay part of the material damage incurred by the state.

MOSCOW AKTIV MEETING ADDRESSED BY GRISHIN

LD150340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the capital's party aktiv took place in Moscow today. Those taking part in it discussed the work of enterprises and organizations in light of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to improve the planning and perfecting of the economic mechanism. A report was delivered by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He said that the people of Moscow, together with all Soviet people, greatly welcomed and approved the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers as a new manifestation of the party's concern for the further development of the socialist economy and the increased welfare of the Soviet people.

Large-scale organizational and explanatory meetings are being held at the city's collectives. The aim of these is for all communists and workers to have a distinct idea of their role in the implementation of the party's economic policy at the recent state and to actively put it into practice.

The meeting examined a wide range of questions connected with further growth in the city's economy and with improving its management.

Among the measures to reorganize planning and the economic mechanism is the extensive use of the Moscow people's creative initiative and advanced experience, and the possibilities of socialist competition and of augmented plans. At present drafts for the plan of the city's integrated economic and social development for 1981-1990 are being drawn up. A general scheme for the development of the capital's industry is also being drawn up.

Those who spoke submitted concrete proposals aimed at eliminating shortcomings in the development of the city's economy. The participants in the meeting discussed in detail measures to ideologically insure the fulfillment of tasks set in the decision of the party and government.

ANGREN AKTIV MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT ADDRESSED

LD141001 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Man's Good is the Supreme Goal"]

[Excerpts] Progress by Angren labor collectives in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges in industry, construction and other sectors of the national economy and the tasks of the city party organization in insuring the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets were discussed yesterday at a party and economic aktiv meeting. Taking part were production front runners and innovators, leaders of enterprises and construction sites and workers from party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the city.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

COMMENT ON INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RATE RISES

LD151727 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has just announced the returns of the nation's industrial development in January-to-August. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Putko:

The best results were registered in such key industries as energy, machinery, instruments and information equipment. The output of natural gas rose by 9 percent. The report attributes this largely to modernization, which raised labor productivity also by 9 percent. The oil and electric power industries both reached planned targets and recorded a growth of 3 percent over the same 8 months last year. Some of the atomic power stations building in the European part of the Soviet Union came into operation, construction continued of fuel power stations and big hydropower stations in Siberia and Central Asia and oil output showed further growth in West Siberia, where the nation's leading oil center continues to expand.

The Soviet Union is developing its resources of energy according to a plan that makes it possible to fully meet industrial and home needs.

The growth and output of instruments and automation equipment shows that the nation's industry is modernizing at a good pace. Overall output increased by 10 percent with output of computers by 16. The 8 months also saw progress in the consumer goods industries. To mention one commodity: Color television sets went up in output by 29 percent.

The report speaks of some lagging in the smelting industry but says that steps have been taken to boost efficiency in the sections that fell short of targets. All in all, the growth rate for industry in the 8 months was up by 3.6 percent over the same period last year. The report notes that the Soviet Union continues to have full employment. There has been no unemployment here for more than 50 years.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-16 SEPTEMBER

LD150550/LD160238/LD170748 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-16 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 September

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Stavropolskiy Kray. They will occupy over 2 million hectares. A fifth of the early plough-land, 1 million hectares, has been ploughed in Altay. (0500 GMT)

Permskaya Oblast has grown a good harvest: 30-35 quintals of rye is being threshed from each hectare. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast 3 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. Procurement officials say the grain is of good quality. (0530 GMT)

Grain in Kazkhstan is being cut on 23d million hectare. In Kustanayaskaya Oblast, it has almost all been laid in windrows. Cutting is nearing completion in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The daily cutting and threshing rate is 1 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, ploughing of winter fallows has begun on the 3d million hectare. Sowing of winter crops is continuing. The soil is being prepared for spring crops. (0700 GMT)

Farmers of Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, are daily threshing grain crops on 70,000 hectares. Despite the difficult weather conditions, work rates are higher than last year's. This year the oblast grain growers intend to sell the state over 1 million tons of grain. (0900 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast has so far sold the state 3 million tons of grain. Truck drivers are maintaining the rate of work set, delivering 1 million tons of grain to elevators every 10 days. Socialist pledges for grain sales to the state have been fulfilled by four rayons. The target for the oblast is 4.2 million tons of grain. (1000 GMT)

Machine operators in Kazakhstan today began reaping grain on the 23d million hectares out of the 25 this year sown to grain crops. The rate of work on the wheat fields is high. Every 24 hours machine operators reap and thresh grain on 1 million hectares. Harvesting is taking place in tricky conditions. There are frequent outbreaks of rain. So as not to lose time graingrowers have established watches and are keeping a careful watch on the condition of the swathes in every field. Almost round-the-clock watch work insures a high rate of harvest work. (1200 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray has delivered its first million tons of grain to state elevators. Using the Ipatovskiy method, the kray's graingrowers have completed reaping of grain crops on 3.5 million hectares and threshing of them on over 2 million hectares, all of this much earlier than last year. Some 70,000-80,000 tons of grain are being delivered to elevators and procurement points every 24 hours. (1200 GMT)

Grain crops have been threshed on 500,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have grown a good harvest in Kustanayskaya Oblast this year. It needs to be said, however, that the weather conditions are shaping up favorably, especially in the northern rayons of the oblast. (1600 GMT)

15 September

The Kuban is harvesting sugar beet. Farms are obtaining 400-450 quintals per hectare. Grain has been threshed on a third of the area in Kurganskaya Oblast. Weather is bad in Ivanovskaya Oblast, and the harvest is being speeded up with people from the towns participating. (0500 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray fieldworkers had by today reaped grain crops on 4 million hectares. This is more than four-fifths of the entire grain area. Persistent dry weather has made it possible to reduce the gap between reaping and threshing. The Kray's elevators are receiving grain, mainly spring wheat, around the clock. (0700 GMT)

All rayons of Kurskaya Oblast are conducting mass harvesting of sugar beet. It has been lifted on almost 30,000 hectares. Particular attention is being paid to quality of work. Kurskaya Oblast field workers have pledged to supply over 4 million tons of beet to sugar refineries this season. Sugar works of Krasnodarskiy Kray have started processing beet from the new harvest.This year a good harvest has been grown in the Kuban; 400 quintals and over per hectare is being obtained by the Iskra and Pobeda kolkhozes. About 500 mechanized units and detachments are engaged in the harvesting. They have to gather the harvest from 200,000 hectares and more of plantations. (0700 GMT)

A total of 1 million tons has already been despatched to state elevators in Orenburgskaya Oblast, which leaves less than 200,000 hectares still to be dealt with. Ploughing started simultaneously with the reaping and sowing of winter crops which are to be carried out on 500,000 hectares. In Tashkent 90 percent of the grain area is to be sown to winter crops. Picking of cotton has started and this year a total of 5.7 million tons have been pledged to the state. (1100 GMT)

Secretary of the Altayskiy Kraykom Vasiliy Ivanovich Ovchinnikov has reported that this year, harvest work is proceeding in exceptionally difficult conditions, but workers are combating the setbacks of bad weather with good work organization and discipline, using the experience of many years. At present, work is being concentrated on windrowing the remaining grain crops as fast as possible to prevent crop shedding. There is increased control over fieldwork and the condition of windrows on the threshing floors. Fulfillment of plans for individual crops is also compulsory. (1600 GMT)

Fall is the season for procurement work in agriculture and the time when fruit, vegetables and potatoes are transported en mass on the railways. If in the first days of September about 3,000 rail cars were loaded daily with agricultural produce of the above kind then now, in the middle of the month, loading has doubled. In Belorussia and the Ukraine potato lifting is gathering momentum and consequently the dispatch of potatoes is also increasing. Moldavian orchard and vineyard workers are dispatching their produce to industrial towns. Up to 1,000 rail cars darily are loaded with watermelons and muskmelons in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. Fruit trains from the Dagestanskaya ASSR, Armenia, and Azerbaijan are branching out to all parts of the USSR. At the control room of the USSR Ministry of Railways Andrey Pavlovich Leontyev, head of the fruit and vegetable forwarding section, reported that in the near future the loading of potatoes, vegetables and fruit would reach 10,000 railcars daily. (1600 GMT)

More than 500,000 tons of potatoes have been harvested in the Ukraine, considerably more than had been dug by this time last year. The biggest yield was in Chernigovskaya Oblast where many farms are getting more than 200 quintals per hectare. (1900 GMT)

16 September

In Altay, dry weather has enabled the harvest to be speeded up. Grain has been cut on the fourth million hectares--over four-fifths of the area. (0100 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast 3 million tons of grain have been harvested. (0500 GMT)

Volgogradskaya Oblast has finishing harvesting grain. Winter crops have been sown there on 847,00 hectares. Three million tons of coarse fodder have been procured, and over 3.5 million tons of silate. But ploughing of the soil is progressing slowly: Less than a third of the plan has been fulfilled. (0500 GMT)

The mass reaping and threshing of rice has begun in the north Crimea Canal Zone, where the crop occupied over 20,000 hectares. A record 60 quintals of grain per (?krug) is expected. (0500 GMT)

Zaporozhskaya Oblast farmers have completed sowing of winter crops on 735,000 hectares. Antierosion work has been done on an area of more than 500,000 hectares. Only first-grade seeds of regionally-zoned and promising varieties are being planted, and granulated mineral fertilizer is being applied simultaneously. (0900 GMT)

About 900,000 hectares of winter wheat and rye have been sown to date by Voronezhskaya Oblast farmers. This is significantly more than last year. In stepping up the rate for sowing winter crops the machine operators are not neglecting spring crops. In the oblast their area doubles that of winter crops. Today the best tractor drivers have called upon all Voronezhskaya Oblast machine operators to intensify the ploughing rates and insure a good winter fallow ploughing for all the spring crops. There is possibility of doing this. The oblast has up to 5,000 units which can plough 45-50 hectares each per day. (1200 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast fall ploughing has been carried out on 2 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY BODY NOTES SPARE-PARTS SHORTAGES

ID141105 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[A. Urvantsev report: "Speeding up Deliveries: From a Session of the All-Union Headquarters for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture"]

[Text] For farmers in many parts of the country early fall sees harvesting work in full swing. The harvest front has now moved to the expanses of the Urals and Siberia. Simultaneously with the grain harvest and fodder procurement, the digging of potatoes and sugar beet and the harvesting of corn and sunflowers is beginning. It is very important for no interruptions to occur in the rhythm of work on the country's really gigantic harvest conveyor.

There was detailed discussion of this at a routine session of the All-Union Headquarters for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture. [paragraph continues]

Opening the session, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, stressed that this year the grain fields of Kazakhstan and Siberia have been bountiful and rural workers are fully determined to gather in a good grain harvest quickly and without losses. Most industrial ministries are giving effective assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by fulfilling orders for agricultural machinery and spare parts in good time. Nonetheless, a number of plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are not fulfilling deliveries of certain spare parts, particularly to oblasts in the eastern zone. Thus the Krasnoyarsk combine harvester production association is behind with deliveries of KD-2-12-3G and KD-2-16-2G sieves and KD-2-12-4A extentions for farms in Novosibirskaya Oblast, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Altayskiy Kray.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On additional Measures to Insure the Timely Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1979 Sugar Beet Harvest" stresses the need for the timely preparation of machinery for this important work. However, the Ternopol combine plant has failed to supply agriculture with 1,380 KS6-09-050 reducers for KS-6 root crop harvesters.

The potato growers are now launching the mass tuber harvest. The rate of potato digging is being stepped up in Belorussia too. But the Ryazselmash plant has failed to supply the republic with a large number of spare parts for potato harvesting combines. Thus there is a shortage of KKU-06-010 drums, KKU-38-290 shares and other components.

September should in general see the completion of the laying of foundations for next year's harvest. However, at present a large number of DT-75M tractors cannot go out into the fields to carry out fall plowing and sowing of winter crops because of a shortage of crankshafts for A-41 engines. The Altay motor plant is to blame for this. In the first 7 months of this year alone it has recorded a shortfall of 5,000 crankshafts out of a planned 21,600.

Farms in the southern Ukraine and North Caucasus have embarked on harvesting corn for grain. The Kherson combine plant was pledged to manufacture and supply before the start of the harvest 100 KSKU&-6 combines and 200 PPK-4 attachments. But by the beginning of September only 15 corn harvesting machines had been delivered, and the plant had not even started producing the attachments....

A just complaint was made at the session against the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry, which has failed to meet the plan for the delivery of phosphates, and also the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, which failed to supply a large number of tires, V-belts and fan belts, grease boxes and rubber components for tractors and trucks.

The all-union headquarters also examined other questions connected with material and technical supplies to agriculture.

Taking part in the headquarters' work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR committee of People's Control and representatives of ministries and departments.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS STOCKRAISING COMPLEX

LD141259 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 August 1979 frontpages a 400-word Gruzinform report under the heading "Abasha: Results on an Experiemtn," on the ending on 18 August of the all-union seminar conference on agriculture in Abasha. It is reported that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee," visited the Ketilarskiy stockraising complex along with conference participants.

USTINOV VISITS UNIT IN URALS MILITARY DISTRICT

LD131109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Shchekotov report: "USSR Defense Minister Visits Soldiers of Urals Military District"]

[Text] Red Banner Urals Military District, 7 September--As already reported, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has visited the Udmurtskaya ASSR in connection with the celebrations of the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the City of Izhevsk.

The USSR defense minister visited a unit in the Red Banner Urals Military District. He met with the soldiers and asked about the course of combat and political training, the state of their equipment and armaments, their service and living conditions and soldiers' participation in the socialist competition devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov attended classes and training sessions in subunits, visited study classes and the Lenin room, made the acquaintance of leading commanders and the best specialists and familiarized himself with their successes in improving their military skill.

The USSR defense minister expressed satisfaction with subunits' high combat readiness and soldiers' initiative and activeness in mastering modern weapons and combat equipment and readiness to devote all their strength to the noble cause of defending the motherland.

MILITARY PROFESSOR DISCUSSES SOCIAL ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

LD140719 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 September 1979 carries on pages 2-3 a 3,000-word article entitled "The Armed Forces and Social Progress" under the rubric "Theory, Practice and Ideology" by Prof Col K. Yorobyev, doctor of philosophical sciences, comparing the roles of the armed forces in "class-antagonistic, including bourgeois societies" and in socialist and socialist-oriented societies, asserting that the former are the instrument of the ruling classes--citing the U. S. Armed Forces as being "in a state of constant readiness to use weapons against the people"--while the latter are "the working people's armed forces and the instrument for defending their interests in the struggle against exploiters."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SENTRY DUTY

LD131231 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 September 1979 publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word article by Col A. Khorev and Lt Col V. Filatov under the heading "Sentry Duty Must Be Inviolable." The article notes the importance of guard duty and gives examples of an incorrect approach. It states that "malefactors are all different" and "have their own aims and tactics," so that the sentry must oppose them by "acting strictly according to the regulations and how the regulations require--intelligently, resolutely and fearlessly." A "malefactor" may "steal into military site because he has an espionage mission," or may be a brigand wanting to take a submachine gun from the sentry so that vigilance is needed at all times. The article condemns formalism and asserts that guard duty requires "all-round attention."